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PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT T. B. M. MASON, U. S. Navy, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday.

COMMANDER JOHN SCHOULER, U. S. Navy, is a recent guest at the St. James Hotel, New York city.

REAR-ADmiral BENHAM, and family, will spend some little time at Santa Barbara, Cal., before coming East.

CAPTAIN MILTON HAXTUN, U. S. N., with Mrs. Haxtun, is residing at 56 Saint Felix street, Brooklyn.

REAR ADMIRAL and Mrs. ROE left Washington, D. C., on July 1st for Watch Hill, where they will spend the summer.

ENSIGN J. L. PURCELL, U. S. N., of the receiving ship *Minnesota*, will probably not return to duty in the Coast Survey at present.

The reports received from Ensign Stocker, U. S. Navy, undergoing a course of naval architecture in Paris continue favorable.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER RANDALL, retired, has returned to New Bedford for the summer from a southern sojourn of several months.

JUNE 30, Asst.-Engr. W. F. C. Hasson, U. S. N., was married to Inez, second daughter of Hon. Paul Neumann, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

CODMODORE JOSEPH S. SKERRITT, U. S. N., in command of the Washington Ordnance Yard, will spend a short leave at one of the Virginia Springs later in the season.

REAR-ADmiral SHUFELDT, U. S. N., whose severe illness from a gripe was chronicled a short time since, has gone to the sea-shore for the needed recuperation.

P. A. SURGEON C. H. H. HALL, U. S. N., is pleasantly located at the Naval Station, Yokohama, Japan, and enjoys the long rests of the station to the fullest extent.

ENSIGN J. J. BLANDIN, U. S. N., is devoting much attention to increasing the efficiency of the electric light plant fitted on our new cruisers. Much remains to be done, but no little progress has been made.

ASSISTANT SURGEON EDW. S. BOGERT, JR., U. S. N., at present in charge of the Medical Department of the Coast Survey steamer *Blake*, is a son of Med.-Director Bogert, on duty at the New York Navy-yard.

CODMODORE LOUIS C. SARTORI, U. S. N., has, since his retirement, lived in Philadelphia, at 410 South 22d street, and prefers that city, for residence, to any other. The commodore has relatives in Valparaiso, Chile.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. T. TAYLOR, U. S. R. M., recently on duty on the *Dallas*, at Portland, Me., is at present in Baltimore, Md., on sick leave, where he expects to remain about two months.

CHAPLAIN J. J. KANE, upon the recommendation of the Retiring Board, will be granted an extension of sick leave for one year, at the expiration of which time he is to be re-examined, to determine the permanency of his disability, heart trouble.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR PHILIP HICHORN and family will spend the month of August in Boston, where he owns a comfortable home, which has been unoccupied since the death of his father about a year ago.

CODMODORE H. C. TAYLOR, U. S. N., has arrived at Mare Island and reported for duty as a member of the Master Mechanics' Board of Examination. The board will have about ninety candidates before it.

REAR ADMIRAL F. A. ROE, U. S. N., has been chosen the Vice-President of the Washington, D. C., Commandery of the Sons of the Revolution, and as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of the War of 1812.

CODMODORE W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel on Wednesday, Naval Constructor Philip Hichorn at the Astor House, and Majors H. B. Lowry and A. S. Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, at the Grand Hotel.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER WILLIAM W. REISINGER, U. S. N., will be granted the customary three months leave of absence as soon as detached from duty on the *Omaha*. No little delay is being experienced in turning over the stores of this vessel at Mare Island, but the whole business will soon be completed.

THE many friends in the Service of Capt. Louis E. Fagan, U. S. M. C., will regret to know that he is having serious trouble with his eyes. With his family, he will spend an extended leave at the Hotel Park Field, Kittery Point, Me., where his physicians expect a recovery of his sight.

LIEUTENANT W. E. SAFFORD, U. S. N., Special Commissioner to Peru for the Columbian Exposition, reports the appointment by the President of nine Commissioners to represent Peru at the exposition and superintend the work of collecting an exhibit to illustrate the resources, products and antiquities of the country.

MISS LUCIE JEFFERS LULL, daughter of the late Captain E. P. Lull, U. S. N., and sister of Mrs. Captain Cochrane, U. S. M. C., is acquiring distinction in her studies at Blis, France. Mrs. Lull is residing on the Avenue de la Grande Armée, Paris, and her son Charles is a pupil at one of the Lycées in that city.

THE officers of the U. S. Training Station, Newport, R. I., on June 29th tendered Commodore and Mrs. Stanton a farewell reception on board the *Richmond*. Many Army and Navy officers were present, as were a number of citizens of Newport. The occasion was very pleasantly carried out, music being furnished by the band of the station.

The family of Comdr. Sands, of the Monongahela, will remain abroad during his cruise.

By the death of Lieut. Comdr. George A. Norris, provision is made for the appointment of the last of the recent graduates of the Naval Academy.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR WM. K. VAN RHYPEN and family leave Washington this week for Belford, L. I., where they will spend the month of July.

LIEUTENANTS HENRY MINNITT and W. B. Schuetze, Chaplain W. F. Morrison and Mate James W. Baxter registered at the Navy Department this week.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARDSON CLOVER, U. S. N., has been confined to his home for several days past nursing a sprained ankle, caused by a step while running to catch a train at Deer Park on Monday last.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. R. EDWARDS, U. S. Navy, recently in Columbia, Pa., was ordered to report on the *Bennington* July 6. He has been on duty at the State College, Columbia, and his departure, and also that of Mr. Edwards, is regretted by a host of friends.

COLONEL WILLIAM B. REMEY, Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., has returned to Washington from Atlantic City, slightly improved in health, but he is still unable to resume duty. He will probably spend the summer in Deer Park, Md.

THE friends of Chief Engr. Jefferson Brown are much exercised over his sudden disappearance. On June 22 he left his boarding house in Philadelphia to appear before the Engineer Board for examination for promotion. He did not report to the Board and nothing has been heard from him since.

THE Naval Board in Washington found Comdr. Brown incapacitated for active service, and recommended his retirement for disability incident to service. In the case of Chaplain Jas. J. Kane the medical officers composing the Board found him suffering with a very weak action of the heart, yet his other organs were above the average, especially his lungs. The board recommended one year's sick leave for the chaplain. The records of his war service as sent to the board are spoken of in very high terms, and are said to be very flattering.

LIEUTENANT PERCY W. THOMPSON, U. S. R. M., contributes to the Providence Journal of June 28th an article on "The Era of Big Schooners." Beer-drinkers should not be misled by the title, as it refers to the modern four and five masted schooners that float upon the water. The first four-masted schooner was built in 1871, and the first five-masted in 1881. Of this last vessel, the David Dow of Cleveland, Lieut. Thompson says: "The Dow made a sensation to the uttermost parts of the earth. Go from Bath to Bombay and speak of great American lake schooners, and the listener, if he is a shipbuilder or owner, or seafaring man, will say, 'Yes, they are wonderful. I have seen a picture of one—the great David Dow! She has five masts.' The Dow is what is called a topsail schooner, having four yards crossed on the foremast and spreading square-sail, topsail, topgallant and royal. She will carry 2,000 tons on a draught of 15 feet of water. She was wrecked in Lake Erie a year ago, and all on board were lost."

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE, on his road this week from San Francisco to New York, was interviewed in Chicago as to the interest his country might be expected to take in the World's Fair, and is quoted as saying: "I pay little attention to those matters. You see, I am a lieutenant in the torpedo service of Greece, and have charge of thirty-two torpedo boats and have little time for anything outside of my duties. Our navy is quite a respectable one, although we have a small country. There are now being built for the Greek Navy three big ironclads, and other additions will probably be made to it." Prince George visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Wednesday, where he was cordially received by Capt. Erben and the other officers, and made a thorough inspection of whatever was of interest to him.

MANY happy returns of the day to Lieut. E. M. Hughes and Surgeon C. U. Gravatt, born June 28; Chief Engr. P. Inch, Lieut. A. McCrackin, Ensign L. S. Van Duzer, Paymr. A. Burts, P. A. Engr. F. H. Bailey, Asst. Engr. W. H. P. Creighton, born June 29; Lieut. B. O. Scott, Lieut. W. B. Caperton, Paymr. G. E. Hendee, and P. A. Engr. C. W. Rae, born June 30; and to Asst. Naval Constructor W. L. Capps, who, according to naval retirement list, is the only gentleman in the Navy who entered the world on the 31st of June. Commo. A. W. Weaver, Lieut. C. A. Stone and Lieut. F. E. Greene, born July 1; Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox and Ensign H. A. Field, born July 2; Capt. W. A. Kirkland and Chief Engr. G. W. Roche, born July 3; Lieut. W. Kilburn, Lieut. W. D. Rose and Asst. Paymr. Geo. W. Simpson, born July 4.

THE demand for positions in the junior grade of the Medical Corps of the Navy has been steadily growing lately, much to the gratification of the authorities. For the first time in several years the number of assistant surgeons has been increased to within three of the authorized quota, and there are enough desirable candidates in prospect to insure these three places being filled at an early date. A Dr. Pope, of Norfolk, is at present being examined by the Medical Board in New York, and it is understood that Dr. Wilson and Dr. Menocal, sons respectively of Chief Constructor Wilson and Civil Engr. Menocal, are aspirants for commissions in this branch of the service. The three candidates recently appointed are bright young men, and from the character of their examination papers and endorsements are regarded by the bureau officials as valuable acquisitions to the corps. They are: Dr. Robert Boyd, son of the late Capt. Boyd, U. S. N.; born in Boston, May 28, 1869; educated at Peckskill Military Academy; graduated at College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and practiced in Chambers street and other New York hospitals. Dr. Louis Norris, son of C. Maringo Norris; born 1867 in France, while his parents were temporarily residing there; educated in Oxford, England, and Baltimore College; graduated at University of Maryland, and practiced in University of Maryland Hospital. Dr. Fred G. Braithwaite was born in Stamford, Conn., March 9, 1868;

educated at St. Paul School, Concord, N. H.; graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and served in St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals, New York.

SECRETARY TRACY left Washington July 3 for Oswego, N. Y., where he will deliver a 4th of July oration.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM S. COWLES, who is performing the duties of naval aide and private secretary to Secretary Tracy temporarily, will spend the 4th of July in New York City.

THE New York *Herald* publishes a likeness of Capt. Gen. Dewey, U. S. N., and an account of the operation performed upon him in Italy five years ago for the excision of a portion of his liver, which had been hardened by disease. The *Herald* says: "He is said to be a constant sufferer from the effects of the marvellous excision; but by means of unremitting vigilance in the care of his health, he keeps up and around, does business at the Department about as regularly as anybody, and maintains, rather sedately though it be, a membership in the noted Metropolitan Club of Washington. He keeps a blooded horse on which he rides moderately every pleasant day, almost invariably alone, through the beautiful byways of the Rock Creek." Speaking of the operation, it says: "The ship's doctor, Medical Inspector Hoehling, fleet surgeon, twice despaired of the commander's life—once at Torrem, and again at Malta. At the latter port the best Italian medical skill available was called upon to help Dr. Hoehling and his junior in the treatment of the case. The South Italian physicians are very familiar with such ailments as this, because in the climate of the Mediterranean they are an indigenous product. They at once recognized the trouble, and very little diagnosing disclosed its desperate nature. It was decided, after a brief and hasty council, that there was but one chance for the patient, and that was by the process of excision, or cutting away of the hardened or baked part of the liver, which refused longer to perform its natural functions, and which in reality was a dead member, as much so as a withered arm or a paralyzed side."

CAPTAIN ROBERT CATLIN, Lieutenant Governor of U. S. Soldiers' Home at Washington, having asked to be relieved from that position, the Secretary of War is now looking over a long list of available retired officers for a successor to this desirable bullet.

TUE Vancouver *Independent* of June 24 has the following: Miss Haines, of Boston, Mass., is visiting Miss Lee. Lieut. J. B. Lindsay, 14th Inf., expects to rejoin his regiment here about July 1. Maj. and Mrs. F. S. Dodge came down from Walla Walla on Sunday, and are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Sumner. Miss Anderson and Miss Olds left on Sunday evening for Santa Barbara, Cal., on a three weeks' visit to friends there. Col. Compton, 4th Cav., has been relieved from the command of his regiment preparatory to trial by General Court-martial. Miss Lolo Goodwin, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin, is home on vacation from the Misses Graham Seminary, New York City. Lieut. R. M. Schreyer, 4th Cav., has been granted thirty days' leave of absence, and will be married to Miss Gertrude Smith, of Portland, Oregon, this week. Major Tully McCrea, 5th Art., and Capt. C. McClure, Judge Advocate, are members of the court to be held at Fort Walla Walla July 15, for the trial of Col. Compton.

Stray Shots, Fort Supply, June 22, 1891, says: Lieut. Biddle has gone to Grosse Ile, Mich., to spend his leave. Major Kimball, Capt. Paddock and Lieut. Buck comprise a Board of Survey to report upon the diseased condition of one public animal. Lieut. Goe returned from David's Island, N. Y., on Wednesday. Lieut. Koops returned from a recruiting trip on Sunday. Col. Bryant has been enjoying a seven days' visit with his sister, Mrs. Hendrickson, in Wichita. Capt. Auman has wisely administered the affairs of the post during the colonel's absence. Capt. Cavenagh on Monday received a telegram from his son, stating that he had successfully passed the entrance examination at West Point. Additional target experts in Troop A: Sharpshooter, A. L. Courtright, 406; marksman, Capt. Augur, 324; 1st Sgt. Newman, 322; Corp. Drake, 351; Private Browner (second season), 652; Private Herron (second season), 669; Ord. Sgt. Schreiber (attached for practice), 343.

THE New York *Herald* says: "In a glass faced, black box hung in the officers' mess at West Point are two death masks whose duplicates are not known to exist in this country. One is of Napoleon and the other of Frederik the Great. Commander Chadwick of the Navy secured them in London some years ago and presented them to the mess. To say that they are highly prized is putting it very mildly. There is ample proof of their authenticity, so their startling lack of resemblance to the popular portraits of the dead leaders is all the more interesting. Napoleon's cast is by far the better; the features are natural and seem to be in a calm repose, while the face is thin almost to emaciation. It's a fine face, but not the face of the Napoleon we have been taught to know. Old Indian fighters say it is the exact counterpart of the face of Black Hawk. Frederik's face is weazened and drawn and fearfully out of shape. It looks like the face of a mummy."

LIEUTENANT HERBERT S. FOSTER, U. S. A., on college duty at Burlington, Vt., was unable to accept an invitation from the Governor of the State to attend the commencement exercises of Norwich University, owing to his having to attend a Sons of Veterans encampment at St. Johnsbury. Apropos of this the *Free Press* says: "At the St. Johnsbury meeting Capt. Foster was made lieutenant colonel of the Vermont division. This is a compliment well worth receiving. A native of this State, Capt. Foster has been for years on duty as an officer of the Regular Service. During his residence of about a year in Burlington he has joined the Gen. William Wells camp, No. 19, Sons of Veterans, and is at present its commander. Under his leadership this camp has grown rapidly in number and discipline, and is to-day one of the leading camps in the division. The Sons of Veterans throughout the State appreciate having in their ranks a professional soldier, who has done so much for them, and Capt. Foster's many friends congratulate him upon this worthy and well-earned promotion."

MAJOR EMIL ADAM, 6th U. S. Cavalry, will extend his leave until August next.

COLONEL DAVID R. CLENDENIN, U. S. A., retired, has gone to Oneida, Ill., to reside.

MAJOR FRANK W. HESS, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUTENANT W. T. LITTERBANT, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is a recently qualified sharpshooter.

LIEUTENANT C. A. BOOTH, 7th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor to Chambersburg, Pa., this week.

LIEUTENANT H. T. FERGUSON, 7th U. S. Infantry, has applied to be transferred to the 23d Infantry.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH KUHN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is visiting relatives at Leavenworth, Kans.

CAPTAIN J. H. GAGEBY, 3d U. S. Infantry, recently at Johnstown, has changed base to Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LIEUTENANT J. J. HORNBOOK, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Bowie, Ariz.

LIEUTENANT M. H. BARNUM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Hancock, Texas, from a leave spent in the North.

THE engagement of Lieut. J. C. Normovle, 23d U. S. Inf., and Miss Emma M. Ecker, of El Paso, Texas, is announced.

LIEUTENANT JOHN R. WILLIAMS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks on Tuesday, to be absent for a week.

CAPTAIN L. F. BURNETT, 7th Inf., was thrown from his horse a few days ago and fell on his knee, giving it a severe bruise.

CAPTAIN R. P. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting friends in Rhode Island.

GENERAL A. S. WEBB, and family, of New York, are occupying the Schermerhorn Cottage, at Lenox, Mass., for the summer.

MAJOR W. L. HASKIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island the latter part of this week to spend a month's leave of absence at Niantic, Conn.

QUARTERMASTER J. M. STOTTSBURG, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is expected to leave Fort Niobrara, Neb., next week, to spend until October next on leave.

CAPTAIN J. F. SIMPSON, U. S. A., has left Waterbury, Conn., and will spend the summer with his family at "Ulster Hallide House," Napanock, N. Y.

CAPTAIN S. W. FOUNTAIN and Lieuts. M. F. Steele and A. C. Merillat, 8th U. S. Cavalry, are recent additions to the commissioned roster at Fort Myer, Va.

LIEUTENANT J. T. DICKMAN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is a recent visitor to Austin, Texas, to superintend the laying out of the camp for the annual State encampment.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM QUINTON, 7th U. S. Infantry, is in command of the post of Fort Logan, Colo., during the absence of Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., on leave.

LIEUTENANT J. B. GOE, Adjutant 13th U. S. Inf., is a recent visitor in New York city, on his way to Davids Island to conduct recruits to the Dept. of the Missouri.

CAPTAIN GREGORY BARRETT, 10th U. S. Infantry, after a pleasant tour of recruiting duty at Wheeling, W. Va., will go to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, early in July.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE MONTGOMERY, 2d U. S. Artillery, bade farewell this week to friends at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and went to Fort Adams, R. I., to join Cazier's battery.

LIEUTENANT R. ALEXANDER, 7th U. S. Infantry, has been at Fort Sill for the past three months, endeavoring to enlist Co. I, Indian recruits, but so far, it is said, has been unsuccessful.

LIEUTENANT B. K. WEST, 6th U. S. Cavalry, completed his duties at Fort Myer this week, and will spend July, August and September on leave, and then join his troop at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT G. H. MACDONALD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, after a brief stay at Fort Custer, has now gone to Fort Bennett, S. D., to perfect the organization of and command Indian troop L of his regiment.

LIEUTENANT A. B. JOHNSTON, adjutant, 7th U. S. Infantry, has been elected a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Sons of Veterans and Loyal Legion.

CAPTAIN EDWIN F. GARDNER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., left Buffalo, N. Y., early in the week for Fort Niagara, for temporary duty there, the post surgeon, Major A. C. Girard, being at present on board duty in New York City.

LIEUTENANT R. M. SCHOFIELD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, son of Major-General Schofield, was married, June 24, at Portland, Oregon, to Miss Gertrude Smith. The bride is the daughter of a wealthy real estate owner of Portland. After a month's wedding tour the married couple will join at Vancouver Barracks.

A SAN ANTONIO despatch states that Col. J. J. Copinger, 23d U. S. Infantry, has become an American citizen by making his final statement before the Forty-fifth District Court renouncing his allegiance to Great Britain. The colonel took out his first papers some years ago, but neglected to complete the necessary steps to become a full-fledged citizen until his attention was recently called to the matter.

LIEUTENANT M. J. LENIHAN, 20th U. S. Inf., was married at Washington, D. C., June 24, to Miss Mathilde O'Toole, the ceremony being performed at St. Matthew's Church. Lieut. M. D. Cronin, 20th U. S. Inf., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Traub and Perry, of the Cavalry, from Ft. Myer. A wedding breakfast followed the wedding, and afterwards the bride and groom left for Boston. They will go to Fort Assiniboine at the close of the summer.

CAPTAIN G. F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., of Omaha, is a recent visitor at Fort Riley, Kansas.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SHAHER, U. S. A., visited friends at Rock Island, Illinois, this week.

LIEUTENANT C. B. VOGDES, 1st U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Gaston, California.

LIEUTENANT J. E. EASTMAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Conway, Mass.

CAPTAIN J. M. J. SANNO, 7th U. S. Infantry, and family, left Fort Leavenworth this week on a visit to Frankfort, Mich.

LIEUTENANT B. M. PURSELL, 20th U. S. Infantry, rounded up his signal duties this week, and will soon join for duty in the line.

UNDER recent orders Capt. A. C. Markley and Lieuts. D. A. C. Ducat and J. R. Seyburn, are recent additions to the commissioned roster of Fort Bayard, New Mexico.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK FUGER, 4th U. S. Art., who is on four months' leave, expects to spend that time in New York city and vicinity. His address is 332 W. 59th street, N. Y. city.

LIEUTENANT W. S. MCNAIR, 3d U. S. Artillery, has returned to Fort Monroe from a trip to Washington, D. C., to attend the marriage of his brother, Mr. H. L. McNair, of Colorado.

LIEUTENANT J. M. SIGWORTH, 10th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Leavenworth this week to spend July on leave, and will return to the camp at Oklahoma City about August 1.

CAPTAIN JAMES O'HARA, 3d U. S. Artillery, who has been on the sick list for a few weeks, was expected the latter part of this week to join his battery, now in camp at Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL TWITCHELL, U. S. Consul, in an address at Kingston, Ontario, at a Masonic memorial service of Sir John Macdonald, compared the latter to Washington in his work of creating a nation.

CAPTAIN F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st U. S. Inf., will spend three months of his leave of absence in Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Ebstein, sailing on the steamship *Columbia*, of Hamburg Line, leaving New York on July 9.

CAPTAIN OSCAR ELTING, 3d Cav.; Lieut. J. F. Bell' 7th Cav.; Lieut. Stephen C. Mills, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Frederic D. Evans, 18th Inf., and Col. D. R. Clendenin, retired, registered at Hdqrs. Div. of the Missouri during the week.

ADJUTANT W. E. BIRKHIMER, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington, D. C., early in the week, on a short visit to Indianapolis. He will return in time for his duties as judge advocate of the Swift Court-martial which is to reassemble at Washington Barracks on July 13.

A *Times* correspondent, referring to a notice of the recent death of Col. John Watson, writes: "As illustrating the good stuff the family is made of, allusion should have been made to two of his nephews who were shot in battle, Col. George Pratt and Lieut. John W. Watson, both of whom gave up their lives for their country. The latter was a son of Judge Malbone Watson and brother of Maj. Malbone F. Watson, U. S. A."

THE Kansas City *Times* publishes a portrait of Lieutenant W. A. Holbrook, 1st U. S. Cavalry, General Stanley's new aide-de-camp, and says: "Gen. Stanley has chosen well, and what is more remarkable, has not even the personal acquaintance of the officer. A member of the General's staff recommended Lieut. Holbrook as an officer well fitted for the duties of an aide. He stood at the head of the class of '91 of the infantry and cavalry school."

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD and Mrs. Schofield arrived in San Francisco, June 21, and took apartments at the Palace Hotel. He was met by General Thos. H. Ruger and staff, and a hospitable welcome to the Pacific was given to the married couple and their party. After a short stay in San Francisco a visit to Monterey will be made. As General Schofield has a great many friends in San Francisco, his visit, under the circumstances, will be an exceptionally pleasant one.

CHAPLAIN WILLIAM H. PEARSON, U. S. A., is at Balsimille, Ohio, on sick leave. The *Argus* says: "While on duty at Mt. Vernon Barracks, ministering to the spiritual wants of the Indian prisoners there, his health was greatly impaired by too frequent visiting of their cabins, the occupants being afflicted with tuberculosis. It was feared at first that he would be permanently disabled, but it is hoped now that he will ultimately be restored to full health, and be able to do duty for many years. Chaplain Pearson is a brother of Hon. A. J. Pearson, Member of Congress from this district. He has many warm friends here in the town of his boyhood who will rejoice in his speedy recovery and pray that success may ever attend him."

CAPTAIN LOUIS V. CAZIARO, 2d U. S. Art., who has been adjutant of the Artillery School and of the post of Ft. Monroe since March, 1887, now relinquishes that position on promotion, and will take command of the battery at Ft. Adams, R. I., to which his promotion carries him. It is scarcely necessary to dilate upon the very thorough and able manner in which he has filled his responsible place at the Artillery School. That is a matter of official record, and to us who remember well his efficient performance of responsible staff duties before and since the close of the war in stirring times which called for all of a soldier's courage, energy and ability, it is no matter of surprise. The staff of the Artillery School, however, is fortunate in its successor, Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d U. S. Art., an able and experienced officer, eminently fitted by past experience for staff duties. With a war record—an aide-de-camp (on the staff of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, if we remember aright,) from 1869 to 1873, an acting judge-advocate of a Department for nearly three years, and quartermaster of his regiment for four years—he comes well equipped for his new duties. He has our cordial congratulations and good wishes in this next phase of his military career.

A SAN ANTONIO despatch states that Col. J. J. Copinger, 23d U. S. Infantry, has become an American citizen by making his final statement before the Forty-fifth District Court renouncing his allegiance to Great Britain. The colonel took out his first papers some years ago, but neglected to complete the necessary steps to become a full-fledged citizen until his attention was recently called to the matter.

LIEUTENANT M. J. LENIHAN, 20th U. S. Inf., was married at Washington, D. C., June 24, to Miss Mathilde O'Toole, the ceremony being performed at St. Matthew's Church. Lieut. M. D. Cronin, 20th U. S. Inf., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Traub and Perry, of the Cavalry, from Ft. Myer. A wedding breakfast followed the wedding, and afterwards the bride and groom left for Boston. They will go to Fort Assiniboine at the close of the summer.

CAPTAIN J. F. HUSTON, 20th U. S. Infantry, is a recent arrival in Albany, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT D. J. RUMBOUGH, 3d U. S. Artillery, is on a short visit to Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., has returned to Los Angeles from a visit to San Diego, Cal.

COLONEL A. PIPER, U. S. A., is at the Manhasset House, Shelter Island, Suffolk County, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT D. W. KETCHAM, 2d U. S. Artillery, has joined Mitchell's battery at Fort Adams, R. I.

LIEUTENANT A. L. WAGNER, 6th U. S. Infantry rejoined at Fort Leavenworth early in the week from a short visit to St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT C. G. LYMAN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Lyman, have been visiting relatives residing on California street, San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. PARKE, 20 U. S. Infantry, will find his new station, on promotion, that most pleasant one at Fort Omaha, Neb.

FORT WALLA WALLA is making preparation for the reception of the members of the Compton General Court-martial, who are due there July 13 or 14.

CAPTAIN CONSTANTINE CHASE, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., bade good-bye to friends in Washington this week and left for Atlanta, Ga., his new post of duty.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. P. PEARSON, 24th U. S. Inf., will preside over a general court martial to meet at Fort Grant on Monday next for the trial of Lieut. G. H. Evans, 10th Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. H. JORDAN, 19th U. S. Inf., has been compelled by ill health to relinquish command of Columbus Barracks, O., and will not resume duty for several months to come.

LIEUTENANT C. L. COLLINS, U. S. A., an expert in rifle practice matters, has been selected to supervise the annual competitions of the Dept. of Arizona which commence at Fort Bayard early in August.

CAPTAIN R. H. PRATT, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Training School at Carlisle, Pa., sent this week, sixty Indian boys and girls to their homes in the West, some being graduates and others having completed their course.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Folz, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Folz, were recently thrown from a buckboard while driving a young horse. Lieut. Folz had his left arm dislocated at the elbow, and Mrs. Folz was badly bruised, but both are doing well.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND furnished two civilian candidates for commissions, Mr. John Howard, son of Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and Mr. Frank Tompkins, son of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., both young gentlemen of attainments and personal excellence, and with a training likely to make them efficient officers.

CAPTAIN F. C. GRUGAN, 21 U. S. Artillery, is expected at Fort Adams, R. I., in a few days, to take command of Battery H, of his regiment, vacated by Capt. George S. Grimes, who goes early in August to take command of the light battery of the 2d.

THE Superintendent of Recruiting Service has held that recruiting at depots should be done by the respective adjutants, as is done at other military posts. Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st Infantry, who for fifteen months has performed the duties of recruiting officer, mess officer and canteen officer, has accordingly been relieved from the first-named position, to enable him to give his entire attention to the mess and canteen.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of June 29 says: "1st Lieut. Benj. S. Wever, 1st U. S. Infantry, stationed at Benicia, Cal., is missing. It is rumored he has gone to Chili with a young woman from Fort Bidwell, who passed under the name of Miss Rose Hooper. It is also reported that the funds of the company are missing. Lieut. Wever has a wife living at Columbus, Ohio. Wever was court-martialed and dismissed from the Army in 1886 for disobedience, unbecoming conduct, and absence without leave, but was reinstated by President Cleveland."

In an account of the recent commencement exercises of Cornell College, Iowas, the *Mt. Vernon Hawk Eye* pays a high compliment to the efficiency of the Cadet battalion, and says: "A number of distinguished visitors and spectators assembled to witness the last dress parade for the year. The battalion acquitted themselves nobly, and everybody seemed delighted. Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Artillery, Prof. of Military Science and Tactics, is very popular as a commander, and has won a warm place in the affections of the boys."

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and the *Globe-Democrat* quotes him as saying: "I am here to ask for a leave of absence. I have just quit serving as one of the Board of Visitors at the School of Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth. I just want to say this, the commencement exercises of the kindergarten were most creditable to instructors and officer pupils, and I predict for the school a great usefulness. The course of instruction is practical, and fully supplements the theoretical instruction imparted at West Point."

MANY happy returns of the day to Major Edwin Bentley, U. S. A., retired, born July 3; to Gen. J. C. Duane, U. S. A., retired, born June 20; to Gen. Robert Macfie, U. S. A., retired, born July 1; to Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Med. Dept., born June 28; to Capt. R. G. Shaw, 1st Art., born June 29; to Capt. William Conway, 22d Inf., born July 1; to Col. W. P. Craighill, C. E., born July 1; to Chaplain G. W. Simpson, born June 29; to Capt. H. F. Brewerton, 5th Art., born June 30; to Capt. Chas. K. Winne, M. D., born June 30; to Lieut. Col. P. H. Parker, O. D., born July 1; to Capt. Thos. Wilhelm, 8th Inf., born June 30; to Lieut. Col. M. I. Ludington, Q. M. D., born July 24; to Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d Inf., born July 4; to Col. A. Mordecai, O. D., born June 30; to Lieut. Col. G. B. Sanford, 9th Cav., born June 28; to Capt. Geo. G. Lott, retired, born July 2; to Capt. L. V. Casiaro, 2d Art., born July 4, and to Capt. C. F. Palfrey, C. E., born July 4.

MR. HARRY M. CLAPP, son of Capt. Clapp, 16th U. S. Inf., will remain in Europe until October.

LIEUTENANT F. G. MAULDIN, U. S. A., of Fort Monroe, visited in Norfolk, Va., this week.

LIEUTENANT J. H. EATON, 3d U. S. Artillery, will spend the month of July at Mountain Lake, Giles County, Virginia.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., has gone on a special mission to certain Moqui Indian villages, under instructions from General McCook.

CAPTAIN W. H. CLAPP, 16th U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave at Akron, Ohio, will shortly rejoin his company at Fort Douglas, Utah.

MAJOR W. MCK. DUNN, 3d U. S. Art., visited friends in New York City this week. He is on his way to Washington Barracks, where he will join about July 10.

FREDERICK REMINGTON has in *Harper's Weekly* for July 4 a full page illustration and a description of General Miles' review of the Mexican Army.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN BAKER and Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 6th U. S. Inf., returned to Fort Porter this week from a few weeks' rifle practice at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

MISS MAUD KIRK, daughter of Maj. Kirk, U. S. A., returned to her home in Louisville, from a delightful visit at Fort Leavenworth and the city of Leavenworth, with the family of Col. Townsend and other friends.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Lieut.-Col. Lewis Merrill, retired; Capt. E. S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. J. J. Upham, 3d Cav.; Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. R. Shunk, Engrs.; 2d Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, unassigned.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, Assistant Adjutant General, has addressed a circular letter to adjutant generals of the militia in the different States requesting their views on the feasibility of a national military encampment of 10,000 Regulars and 10,000 Guardsmen at Chicago on the occasion of the formal opening of the World's Fair in 1892.

THE President of the New York Cotton Exchange telegraphed President Harrison on Tuesday: "In view of the energy and ability shown by Gen. A. W. Greeley, chief of the Weather Bureau, and in view of the satisfactory and valuable information furnished by the department under his charge, the New York Cotton Exchange respectfully petitions his retention in his present office as chief of the Weather Bureau." But it was too late, for Prof. Mark W. Harrington, of Michigan, had already been appointed.

CAPTAIN C. C. DERUDIO, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has located his family at the Collins Place, Pacific Beach, San Diego, Cal. Miss Carlotta DeRudio, their youngest daughter, has come from New Orleans, accompanied by Mrs. Homer Scott, a sister, and the latter's two children. Mrs. Scott expects to remain until fall, but Miss Carlotta will make this her permanent home with Mrs. DeRudio.

THE seating capacity of the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, was taxed to its limit during services Sunday night. The song service and Chaplain McCleery's reputation as a pulpit orator brought almost the entire garrison. The solo by Mrs. Rutherford and the duet by Miss Cushing and Dr. Keeper delighted the congregation. This also applies to the ladies and gentlemen of the chorus. Chaplain McCleery took for his text "Music." The theme was an appropriate one for the occasion, and quite a handsome collection was made for the Sherman-Sheridan memorial organ fund.—*K. C. Times.*

A FIRST SERGEANT HONORED.

THE Junction City Republican has this Fort Riley item: On Saturday Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., ordered out the grays with Lieut. E. P. Brewer in command in honor of 1st Sgt. Frederick E. Toy, who had been presented by Congress with a medal for bravery displayed at the Wounded Knee fight with the Sioux Dec. 29, 1890. Lieut. Brewer brought the troop into line facing the captain, who called Sgt. Toy to the front, and in the following neat little speech presented the gallant fellow with the little piece of bronze so faithfully earned. Capt. Edgerly said: "1st Sgt. Toy, with pride I pin to your breast this medal of honor given you by the Congress of our country for bravery at the battle of Wounded Knee. Let me assure you that there is no officer in the Army from the junior to the senior who would not be proud to wear this decoration, and I trust that you will wear it with honor to yourself, Troop G, the 7th Cavalry and the U. S. Army." At the conclusion of Capt. Edgerly's speech the troop advanced carbine end with Lieut. Brewer saluted the brave young fellow, and another memorable instance in Troop G's career was over.

MAJORS TO COMMAND SINGLE BATTERIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the *United Service Magazine* for July, I notice an article on "Army Organization" by "An officer of the Army." While on a whole the article is well written, still I take exception to one point made, and that is to put majors in command of single batteries, claiming it as such is the case in foreign armies. Having made foreign armies a special study for years, I can find no instance of any army having field officers in command of batteries, excepting the English, and in European military circles the English Army organization is not recognized as a standard one. In the more improved and modernized armies, like the German, Russian, Italian, etc., captains are in command of batteries, and the batteries number at least 150 men, in case of war 250. There being no prospect of the U. S. Army ever having more than 100 men in a battery, I should think a captain would easily be able to handle that command; for a major in command of one hundred men, and probably our batteries will always number less men, would be an anomaly.

MARS INTERNATIONALIS,

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.
LEWIS A. GRANT, Assistant Secretary of War.

G. O. 54, H. Q. A., June 15, 1891.

Publishes a table of the price of clothing and equipage, and of table ware and kitchen utensils, for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and day, including the allowance for the enlisted men on the retired list, also of the allowance of equipage, for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect July 1, 1891, and to remain in force until further orders.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the allowance of post flags is increased from one to two per annum.

G. O. 56, H. Q. A., July 2, 1891.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1508 of the Regulations (amended by General Orders, Nos. 38, 70 and 127, of 1890, from this office) is further amended to read as follows:

1508. The retained pay provided for in sections 1281 and 1282, Revised Statutes, and in section 1 of the act approved June 16, 1890, is forfeited for the following causes:

1st. Desertion during the period of enlistments.

2d. When the soldier is in confinement under a general court-martial sentence expressly imposing imprisonment until or beyond the expiration of his term, or is discharged under sentence of general court-martial, or by order from the War Department specifying forfeiture, or because of imprisonment by the civil authority.

3d. When the soldier is discharged for minority concealed at enrollment, or for other cause involving fraud in enlistment, or for disability caused by his own misconduct.

4th. Upon the approved finding of a board of officers that the soldier has not served honestly and faithfully to the date of his discharge. A board for the determination of the question involved will be instituted whenever a soldier has been denied the privilege of a furlough at the end of three years' service, or on the application either of a company post commander. Whenever practicable the board will be convened at least thirty days before the date of the soldier's discharge; it will be appointed by the post commander, except where the application for it originates with himself, in which case the department commander will appoint it. The proceedings, showing all the facts pertinent to the inquiry, with the views of the intermediate commanders indorsed thereon, will be transmitted for the consideration and action of the War Department.

The cause of forfeiture of retained pay will be stated on the muster and pay rolls and on the final statements of the soldier.

II. In connection with General Orders, No. 114, October 4, 1890, from this office, the following decision of the Treasury Department, in reference to the rendition of money accounts, is published for the information of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1891.

The accounts of disbursing officers of the Medical Department of the Army will hereafter be rendered monthly instead of quarterly, as recommended by the War Department.

O. L. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 8, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, June 27, 1891.

Until further orders, all official communications, other than stated returns, reports, estimates and requisitions from posts in the Department of Dakota, will be forwarded by post commanders direct to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division.

By command of Major-General Miles:

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adj't. Gen.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 25, 1891.

Announces that the annual Department rifle competition will take place at Ft. Bayard, N. M., under direction of 1st Lt. C. L. Collins, 19th Inf., Inspector of Small-Arms Practice. Enlisted men selected as competitors, and all enlisted men of the class of "distinguished marksmen" at the several posts, will be sent by post commanders in time to report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Bayard, not later than August 3, 1891. Commutation of rations at the rate of \$1.50 per day will be paid all enlisted competitors and "distinguished marksmen" while travelling to and from the place of contest. The preliminary practice will be held August 6, 7 and 8. The competition for places on the Department team will begin August 10. The Commanding Officer, Fort Bayard is charged with the arrangement of all details during the competition and will furnish, upon request of Lieut. Collins, such officers, enlisted men and materials as may be necessary for the performance of his duties.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

The Department Commander will proceed on public business to San Diego, Cal., returning to these headquarters (S. O. 73, June 24, D. Ariz.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The journeys from San Antonio to Texarkana, thence to Gainesville, to Sherman, to McKinney, to Dallas, returning to McKinney and Dallas, and back to San Antonio, Tex., respectively, performed by Capt. John W. Summerville, Asst. Q. M., purchasing mules, were necessary for the public service (S. O. 59, June 22, D. Texas.)

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted Col. Henry C. Hodges, Asst. Q. M. General. Maj. Ezra B. Kirk, Q. M., in addition to his present duties, will take charge of the office and duties of Col. Hodges during the absence of the latter on leave (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted Capt. Wells Willard, C. S., is extended one month (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Ft. Riley, Kas., on public business (S. O. 74, June 24, D. Platte.)

The orders directing Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles Campbell to proceed from Ft. Riley, Kas., to Ft. Yuma, N. D., for duty, is revoked (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. General Div. of the Atlantic will designate an officer to temporarily relieve Capt. Douglas M. Scott, C. S., of the duties of purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence at New Orleans, La., during the absence of the latter on leave (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

Post Q. M. S-rgt. Gus W. Fahlbush, now at Ft. Davis, Tex., will, upon the abandonment of that post, proceed to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

The U. S. San Carlos will grant to Comdg. Sergt.

Rochus Scholgen a furlough for four months, with permission to leave the United States, to take effect upon being relieved by Comdg. Sergt. Max Weinberger (S. O. 70, June 17, D. Ariz.)

Pay Department.

The following orders are made for the payment of the troops in the Dept. of the Plate: Lieut.-Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, at Ft. Omaha and Bellevue Falls Range, Neb.; Maj. John S. Witcher, at Ft. Douglas and Du Cheene, Utah, and Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; Maj. William H. Comegys, at Ft. D. A. Russell and Washakie, Wyo., and Ft. Sidney, Neb.; Maj. John P. Baker, at Ft. Niobrara, Neb., Pine Ridge Agency and Ft. Meade, S. D., Ft. Robinson, Neb., and Ft. McKinney, Wyo. (S. O. 73, June 22, D. Plate.)

The troops in the Dept. of the Missouri will be paid, to include the muster of June 30, as follows: At the Cavalry Recruiting Depot and Saint Louis Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Ft. Sill, O. T., and troops of that post absent in the field, and Hot Springs, Ark., by Maj. J. R. Roche, Paymr. At Ft. Logan, Colo.; Ft. Supply, I. T., and troops of that post absent in the field, and Ft. Lewis, Colo., by Maj. D. N. Bash, Paymr. At the Military Prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Fts. Leavenworth and Riley, Kas.; Camp at Oklahoma City and Ft. Reno, O. T., and troops of that post absent in the field by Maj. G. R. Smith, Paymr. (S. O. 68, June 26, Dept. M.)

The following payments in the Dept. of Texas will be made, to include June 30: Lieut. Col. Charles M. Terrell, at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas and Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, at Ft. Clark, Camp at Eagle Pass and Pena Colorado, Fis. Hancock and Bells, Tex. (S. O. 61, June 26, D. Texas.)

Maj. George W. Candee will proceed to, and pay the troops at the following-named posts on the muster of June 30: Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Fts. Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich., and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O. 49, June 30, Div. M.)

Medical Department.

Leave for one month, to take effect July 1, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted Act. Asst. Surg. F. K. Ainsworth (S. O. 71, June 19, D. Ariz.)

Capt. J. O. Skinner, Asst. Surg., will proceed, on the abandonment of Ft. Davis, Tex., with the medical and hospital property, to Ft. Bliss, Tex., and after, to Ft. Clark, Tex., and take station (S. O. 59, June 22, D. Texas.)

The leave for 21 days granted Act. Asst. Surg. William Shippen is extended nine days (S. O. 110, June 23, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Robert R. Bull, Asst. Surg., is relieved from further duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and will return to his proper station—Ft. Spokane, Wash. (S. O. 92, June 24, D. C.)

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Ft. Niagara and report for duty during the presence of troops for target practice (S. O. 135, June 26, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. C. B. Ewing, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 68, June 26, Dept. M.)

Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Surg., Medical Director of the Department, will proceed to Fts. Leavenworth and Riley, Kas., and Logan and Lewis, Colo., and inspect the hospital department at each of those posts (S. O. 69, June 27, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg., Ft. Riley, Kas., will proceed to Ft. Sill, O. T., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 69, June 27, D. M.)

Capt. William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg., is detailed to attend the encampments of the Illinois National Guard, near Springfield, Ill., from July 18 to 25, and from Aug. 11 to 18, for the purpose of giving instruction in the duties of the Hospital Corps (S. O. 71, H. Q. A.)

On the abandonment of Ft. Davis, Tex., Hosp. Stwd. Henry C. Schmidel and Pvt. Henry Shields, will proceed to Ft. Bliss, and Pvt. Jose Ben Y Cortes, Asst. Hosp. Stwd., to Ft. Brown (S. O. June 22, D. Texas.)

The C. O. Watertown Arsenal, Mass., will grant a furlough for four months to Hosp. Stwd. George D. B. It (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

Act. Hosp. Stwd. F. Kudesill, upon being relieved at Oklahoma, will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty (S. O. June 26, H. Q. A.)

The following details as acting hospital stewards, assignments to duty, and changes in the stations of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are made: Pvt. Jacob E. Wyke, as Act. Hosp. Stwd., to duty at St. Francis Barracks, Fia.; Pvt. James J. Randall, as Act. Hosp. Stwd., and assigned to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; Pvt. Joseph G. McWilliams, as Act. Hosp. Stwd., to San Diego Barracks, Cal.; Pvt. Starke William Johnson, now at Ft. McIntosh, Tex., is transferred to San Carlos, A. T.; Pvt. Murray Acklin, Act. Hosp. Stwd., is transferred for duty at Ft. McIntosh, Tex., from Ft. Clark, Tex. (S. O. July 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Francis R. Shunk, C. E., to take effect on or about Aug. 1, on condition that his absence shall not interfere with his duties as a member of the electrical commission of the District of Columbia (S. O. June 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles Shaler, O. D., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Rock Is. and Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., on public business (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, O. D., is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of the Dept. of Texas (G. O. 8, June 27, D. Texas.)

Sergt. George Baker and Corp. Cornelius Mack, Ord. Detach., now in Washington, D. C., will return to that station, with permission to delay en route 10 days (S. O. June 27, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

1st Lieut. Frank Greene, S. C., Chief Signal Officer

of the Department, in addition to his present duties will perform those of acting commissary of subsistence at this station (S. O. 71, June 10, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Richard E. Thouson, S. C., is assigned, temporarily, to duty in Washington, D. C., in connection with the War Department exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Daniel C. Murphy, S. C., having elected to remain with the Weather Bureau, so much of Par. IV. of G. O. 18, June 2, 1891, as announces him as a sergeant of the reorganized Signal Corps is revoked (G. O. 21, June 25, Sig. Office.)

Mr. Charles M. Strong, on July 1, in addition to his duties pertaining to the Ohio State Weather Service, will assume charge of the station at Columbus, O. (S. O. 75, June 27, Sig. Office.)

THE LINE.

The stations of companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Abraham K. Arnold.

Hdqs., B, D, G, K, and L, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.—Indian troop.

Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, Fort Custer, is detailed to perform the duties required under par. 2, S. O. 90, e. s. D, Dak., vice Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav., relieved (S. O. 107, June 18, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, Fort Custer, will proceed to Fort Bennett to continue organization and to take command of Troop L, 3d Cav., at that post (S. O. 108, June 20, D. Dak.)

By reason of change of station the target practice season for Troop E is extended to Aug. 31 (S. O. 110, June 23, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel George G. Hunt.

Hdqs., C, D, H, and L, Ft. Winzate, N. M.; A, San Carlos, Ariz.; G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E and K, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

2d Lieut. Wm. H. Bean will proceed from San Carlos to Fort Apache and relieve 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav., in charge of Indians (S. O. 71, June 19, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. J. Hornbrook is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Bowie, relieving 2d Lieut. C. G. Lyman, 2d Cav. (S. O. 71, June 19, D. Ariz.)

Corpl. E. H. Steiner, Troop B; Sergt. G. J. Henry, E, and Pvts. R. W. Parker and W. L. Putnam, I, have recently qualified as sharpshooters.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert P. Morrow.

Hdqs., and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, H, and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

The following transfers are ordered: Capt. John G. Bourke, from Troop L to Troop C; Capt. Edgar Z Steever, from Troop C to Troop L (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer is extended one month (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., A, D, and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; J, Yosemitic National Park; K, Sequoia, National Park; G, Ft. Sherman, Calif.; L, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise, Kas., Idaho; B, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; I, * Fort Sherman, Wyo.—Indian troop.

Col. Chas. E. Compton is relieved from command of the post of Fort Walla Walla, preparatory to trial by G. C. M. (S. O. 90, June 20, D. Columbia.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, E, G, K, and L, Ft. Reno, Okla.; T, D and H, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and F, Ft. Supply, Ind.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian troop.

The leave granted Major Lewis H. Carpenter is extended two months (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Wash., Wyo.—Indian troop.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Sotsenburg, R. Q. M., Fort Niobrara (S. O. 47, June 23, Div. Mo.)

The leave granted Major Emil Adam is extended two months (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Sergt.-Major Robert E. Mills will be discharged from the service, to date June 29, 1891 (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry F. Perrine, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired this date (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, G, I, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Sill, Okla.—Indian troop.

On the recommendation of the Reg. Comdr. the following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. John A. Harman, from Troop A to L; 2d Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., from Troop C to M (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

The battalion on the target range speak in the highest terms of the way they are being treated by Capt. C. S. Isley, who is in command, and by the officers of the troops. The recent heavy rains have made it very disagreeable, but the men are in excellent health and are living on the fat of the land. Here is the bill of fare Troop C (Capt. Jackson) sat down to one morning this week: Ham and eggs, bread and butter, potatoes and coffee. If such feed don't make sharpshooters we don't know what will. —Junction City Republican.

8th Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brisbin.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.; K and L, Ft. Meade, Mont.; E, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.—Indian troop.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Francis C. Marshall is extended two days (S. O. 47, June 23, Div. Mo.)

Troop H (Fountain's) is relieved from duty in this Dept., and will proceed by rail from Fort Keogh to Fort Myer and take station (S. O. 107, June 18, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Edwin V. Sumner is extended one month (S. O. 29, H. Q. A.)

Troop B, Capt. S. W. Fontaine, en route from Fort Keogh to Fort Myer, arrived at Chicago June 28. The command numbered 60 men and presented a rugged and soldierly appearance. They remained but a short time, departing by the B. and O. for Washington in the early afternoon.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Lester, having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain, is retired from active service as a captain of cavalry, to date from July 1 (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.
Hdqs., A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Kas.; B and H, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Fort Verde, Ariz.

The O. O. Fort Myer will send Pvt. Geo. Baptiste, Troop K, under guard to Washington Barracks for trial by G. C. M. (S. O. 138, June 27, Div. Atl.)

Capt. Jerald A. Olmsted is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Robinson (S. O. 74, June 24, D. Platte.)

2d Lieut. James W. Benton is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Robinson (S. O. 74, June 24, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Robert B. Watkins is relieved from duty as a member and detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Fort Robinson (S. O. 74, June 24, D. Platte.)

Col. Joseph G. Tilford, having served forty years, is, at his own request, retired from active service (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdqs., A and F, Ft. Grant, A. T.; B, E, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; K, San Carlos, A. T.; C and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.

Par. 12, S. O. 142, June 22, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman to proceed to his proper troop on being relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, Aug. 28 (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. S. S. Ford and Corp. W. Brown, B; Lieut. W. T. Littlebrant, Sergt. L. M. Smith, Corp. V. Hopkins and M. Veile, and Pvt. H. W. Bivens, E, are recently qualified sharpshooters.

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Ma.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, * Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.—Light battery.

2d Lieut. Geo. Montgomery will proceed to Fort Adams and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 136, June 27, Div. Atl.)

Capt. Louis V. Caziaro will be relieved as adjt. of the Art. School, Fort Monroe, and will then proceed to join his battery (C), Fort Adams (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay and 1st Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Jr., will proceed to Fort Trumbull as members of the Reg. Board of Examination on public business (S. O. 138, June 30, Div. Atl.)

2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis will proceed to New York City on public business (S. O. 139, July 1, Div. Atl.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel L. R. Livingston.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D, G, P, I, and J, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Houston, Tex.—Light battery.

The journey from Fort Monroe to Washington Barracks on public business performed by 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, on and after June 23, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 137, June 29, Div. Atl.)

The C. O. Fort McHenry will send Recruits Saml. J. Russell, David H. Smith, and Peter Steuber, Bat. G, to join their battery at Fort Monroe (S. O. 136, June 27, Div. Atl.)

Leave for ten days is granted to Major Wm. McK. Dunn (S. O. 137, June 29, Div. Atl.)

Capt. James Chester is hereby relieved from duty as member of G. C. M. at Washington Barracks during the trial of Pvt. O'Donohue, Bat. A, and Capt. James M. Lancaster is detailed as a member of the court for the trial of that case (S. O. 136, June 27, Div. Atl.)

1st Lieut. Edward Davis will report in person to the C. O. of the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for duty as adjt. of the school (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James O'Hara, Washington Barracks, will proceed to join his battery at Fort Monroe (S. O. 138, June 30, Div. Atl.)

Capt. John G. Turnbull and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Bennett are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Washington Barracks, vice Major Wm. McK. Dunn and 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, relieved (S. O. 138, June 30, Div. Atl.)

1st Lieut. Edward Davis will proceed to Washington Barracks and report July 13 to the J. A. of the G. C. M. as witness before the court (S. O. 138, June 30, Div. Atl.)

Pvt. Koubus, Bat. I, from Fort McHenry, was drowned while bathing at Fort Monroe June 25. He leaves a wife and two children at Baltimore.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C, D, H, L, F, G and I, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; P, * Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; A and M, Ft. Hancock, Fla.—Light battery.

1st Lieut. Ira A. Haynes is relieved as member of G. C. M. at Washington Barracks (S. O. 138, June 30, Div. Atl.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., B, C, D, F, H, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E and L, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.—Light battery.

Par. 3, S. O. 52, c. s., from these hdqrs., is amended to read as follows: 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt is relieved from duty as J. A. of the G. C. M. instituted by S. O. 43, c. s., from these hdqrs., and 1st Lieut. David D. Johnson, 5th Art., detailed as J. A. in his stead (S. O. 57, June 23, D. Cal.)

Col. A. Piper, after forty years' service, is retired from active service at his own request (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

The operation of so much of par. 6, S. O. 138, June 17, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. Thos. R. Adams is suspended until the close of the present target season at the Artillery School (S. O., July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A, B, E, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; C and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; F, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; I*, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Chas. B. Vogdes is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Gaston, vice 2d Lieut. Everett E. Benjamin, relieved (S. O. 56, June 20, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Wright (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; F, Ft. Meade, S. D.; I*, Ft. Sally, S. D.—Indian company.

The rendezvous at the corner of Main and Clinton sts., Johnstown, Pa., will be discontinued on June 30, and Capt. James H. Gazeby will transfer the recruiting party, records and public property to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at which place he will establish a rendezvous (S. O. 138, June 24, H. Ser.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., D, E, F, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, G and I, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Indian company.

2d Lieut. Geo. E. French, having completed the course of study at the U. S. Inf. and Cav. School, Fort Leavenworth, and having been found proficient, will join his proper station by Sept. 1 (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., D and E, S., Franc's Bks., F, G, and H, Jackson Bks., I, and G, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. Davis, Tex.

The C. O. Jackson Barracks will send Pvt. Michael Burke, Co. H, general prisoner, under guard, to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for trial (S. O. 137, June 29, Div. Atl.)

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Act. J. A., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Fort Meade, S. D.; Fort Washakie, Wyo.; Fort Douglas, Utah, and such other points within the division as may be necessary to enable him to carry out the instructions of the Div. Comdr. (S. O. 48, June 26, Div. Mo.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Melville A. Cochran.

Hdqs., F, and G, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Barracks, Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.; B and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.

Leave for twenty nine days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Chas. L. Beckurt (S. O. 138, June 26, Div. Atl.)

2d Lieut. G. A. Detchmundy, having completed his course of study at the Fort Leavenworth Inf. and Cav. School, and having been found proficient, will join his proper station by Sept. 1 (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, Camp Pilot Units, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I*, Fort Sill, O. T. —Indian company.

1st Lieut. Chas. A. Booth, recruiting officer, Harrisburg, Pa., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Chambersburg, Pa., June 28 and 30, and then rejoin his station (S. O. 135, June 29, H. Ser.)

Capt. A. H. Jackson, 1st Lieut. G. S. Young, and 2d Lieut. J. R. M. Taylor are detailed additional members of the G. C. M. at Fort Logan (S. O. 70, June 29, Dept. Mo.)

8th Infantry, Colonel J. J. Van Horn.

Hdqs., A, E, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and F, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; D and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.—Indian company.

Leave for two months, to take effect Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Jos. C. Beardsey (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Robert H. Offley.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G, Oklahoma; O. T. I, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

Capt. Gregory Barrett, upon being relieved from charge of the rendezvous at Wheeling, W. Va., will proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty (S. O. 138, June 24, H. Ser.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and H, Madison Bks., N. Y. C and E, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Capt. Francis W. Mansfield, recruiting officer Pittsburgh, Pa., will visit the temporary branch rendezvous at Greensburg, Pa., June 25 and 30 and July 6 and 13, on duty in connection with the recruiting service (S. O. 137, June 23, H. Ser.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdqs., B, E, and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; G, Ft. Keokuk, I. T.; F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; T, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. S. Grisard, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. and to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 69, June 27, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. S. Hall, recruiting officer (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A and D, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.—Indian company.

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lieut. David D. Mitchell is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks and will proceed to Wheeling, W. Va., and relieve Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., from charge of the rendezvous at 1131 Main St. (S. O. 138, June 24, H. Ser.)

A furlough for four months will be granted Sergt. Wm. B. Blair, Co. F (S. O. 49, June 30, Div. Mo.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

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30th Infantry, Colonel Russell S. Otis.

Hqrs., A., B., D., E., G., and H., Ft. Assiniboina, Mont.; C and Ist, Camp Poplar River, Mont.; F., Ft. Buford, N. D.—Indian company.

1st Lieut. Benj. M. Purcell is relieved from signal duty, to take effect June 30, and will join his proper station (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James A. Irons (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hqrs., A., B., C., D., F., and H., Ft. Keogh, Mont.; G., and Ist, Ft. Yates, N. D.; E., Ft. Buford, N. D.—Indian company.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Wm. Conway is still further extended two months on surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect after the arrival of his company at its new station, is granted 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Bruce (S. O. 111, June 24, D. Dak.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hqrs., A., D., E., and F., Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B and C, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.

Co. H (James') will proceed, by marching, from Fort Bayard, N. M., to San Carlos, A. T., timing its departure so as to reach its new station by July 1, relieving Co. E (Markley's). Upon arrival of Co. H at San Carlos Co. E will proceed to Fort Bayard for station (S. O. 70, June 17, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hqrs., F., G., and H., Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B., C., and E., Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D., Ft. Custer, Mont.

(For Late Army Orders see page 774.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At West Point, N. Y., July 2. Detail: Major Henry McElroy, surg.; Capt. Wm. F. Spurzyn, 21st Inf.; Geo. McC. Derby, C. Engs.; Wm. H. Miller, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieuts. John A. Lundeon, 4th Art.; John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; James S. Pettit, 1st Inf.; Harry F. Hodges, C. Engs.; John A. Johnston, 5th Cav.; Wm. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chas. H. McKinstry, C. Engs., and 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.)

Examination for Promotion.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capts. Almond B. Wells, Argus G. Henault, and 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, 8th Cav., act. ord. officer, will assemble at Fort Meade on June 29 to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Albert Knask, Troop B, 8th Cav., for appointment as ordnance sergeant (S. O. 110, June 23, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. Geo. G. Coughenour, and 1st Lieut. Clarence H. Townley, Q. M., 4th Art., A. A. Q. M., will assemble at Fort McPherson July 6 to report upon the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Fredk. A. Clayton, 4th Art., for appointment as post Q. M. sergeant (S. O. 137, June 29, Div. Atl.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major E. B. Williston, 3d Art.; Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., and Capt. G. E. Pond, ass't. Q. M., is appointed to meet at Fort Riley July 6 to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Chas. Voss, Light Bat., 4th Art., for appointment as post Q. M. sergeant (S. O. 70, June 29, Dept. Mo.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. B. J. D. Irwin, surg.; Major J. A. Kress, Ord. Dept., and Capt. L. E. Campbell, 4th Q. M., is appointed to meet at Fort Lewis July 15 for the purpose of preparing a schedule showing in detail the description and condition of the public buildings and improvements which will be left at that post upon its abandonment (S. O. 69, June 27, Dept. Mo.)

Assignments of Officers.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, to 2d Art., Bat. D.; 1st Lieut.-Col. John B. Burke, to 2d Inf.—he will be assigned to a station by the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Pierte; Major Henry R. Freeman, to 10th Inf.; Geo. K. McGunnagle, to 16th Inf., Co. 1; Capt. Edgar B. Robertson, to 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d A. C., to a vacancy of 2d lieut. in 2d Art., Bat. G.; Add'l. 2d Lieut. Wm. S. McNair, 3d Art., to a vacancy of 2d lieut. in 6th Art., Bat. E. [Note—The dates, etc., of promotion of these officers was published in JOURNAL of June 27, p. 749.]

The following-named officers are assigned to duty with the Weather Bureau, to take effect July 1: Major Henry H. C. Dunwoody, 1st Lieut.; Wm. A. Glassow, Jos. E. Mexfield, Signal Corps, and 2d Lieut. John P. Finley, 19th Inf. The officers named will report by letter to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, accordingly (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following-named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list, and will repair to their homes: Pvt. Chas. C. Cleary, Troop E, 1st Cav.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Sergt. Simon Askins, Co. C, 8th Inf., Fort Robinson, Neb.; Pvt. Martin Connor, Co. A, 23rd Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Sergt. Michael Farrell, Det. Army Service Men, Q. M. Dept., West Point, N. Y.; Corp. Michael Spillane, Bat. G, 4th Art., Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Sergt. Thos. Ward, general service, Davids Island, N. Y. (S. O., June 30, H. Q. A.)

Clerical Allowances.—The Second Comptroller has decided that the General Service clerks and messengers when discharged on expiration of term of service are entitled to travel pay and subsistence at the rate allowed to enlisted men of the line of the Army, etc.

CONSPIRACY AT ST. LOUIS.*

DURING the trial by General Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth of men charged with desertion, brought from Jefferson Barracks for that purpose, it was ascertained from the evidence that there is a collusion between a certain non-commissioned officer and a policeman who does duty near the post, by which men who desire to give themselves up as deserters are prevented from doing so. The arrangements are that the police officer is notified of the fact, a description of the man is given by the non-commissioned officer to the policeman, when the latter makes the arrest and receives \$100. This sum is then divided between the two men. When the deserter who desires to surrender first enters the place and tells of his purpose, he is informed that nothing of the kind can be done. Before he reaches the gate the policeman has been fully posted, the deserter is arrested, taken before the adjutant, a voucher made out for the apprehension money, and the Government is robbed of \$100 through the connivance of the non-commissioned officer. These facts have been related under oath before the court by different men.—San Antonio Express.

NON-PAYMENT OF DEBTS BY OFFICERS.

JUDGE NOTT, of the Court of Claims, in his opinion in the case of Bird L. Fletcher, late captain, U. S. A., retired, delivered on June 8, makes some interesting observations regarding the non-payment of debts by officers and the legality of a Court-martial sentence based on that offence.

Capt. Fletcher, it will be remembered, through his counsel, Mr. Geo. A. King, of Washington, brought suit to recover the amount of salary as a retired officer from the time of his dismissal in 1883, and for restoration to the retired list on the ground, first, that the proceedings, findings, etc., in his case were approved by the Secretary of War without reference to the President, and, second, the charge of indebtedness does not constitute an offence punishable by dismissal from the Army. The Court sustained the first point, and awarded judgment for \$9,654, being amount of salary due him from the date of his illegal dismissal in 1883 to 1888, when President Cleveland formally approved the Court-martial papers. But on the second point the Court overruled, Judge Nott, in his opinion, stating:

"We must determine whether the acts set up in the specifications, of which Captain Fletcher was found guilty, constitute an offence which will sustain the charge and consequently the sentence."

"It must be confessed that, in the affairs of civil life and under the rules and principles of municipal law, what we ordinarily know as fraud relates to the obtaining of a man's money, and not to refusing to pay it back. It is hard for the trained lawyer to conceive of an indictment or declaration which should allege that the defendant defrauded A or B by refusing to return to him the money which he had borrowed from him. Our legal training, the legal habit of mind, as it is termed, inclines us to dissociate punishment from acts which the law does not define as offences. As one of our greatest writers of fiction puts it, with metaphysical fitness and accurate sarcasm as she describes one of her legal characters, 'His moral horizon was limited by the civil code of Tennessee.' That it is a fraud to obtain a man's money by dishonest representations, but not a fraud to keep it afterwards by any amount of lying and deceit, is a distinction of statutory tracing. The gambler who throws away other people's money and the spendthrift who uses it in luxurious living instead of paying it back, cheat and defraud their creditors as effectually as the knaves and sharpers who drift within the meshes of the criminal law. We learnt as law students in Blackstone that there are things which are *malum in se* and, in addition to them, things which are merely *malum prohibitum*; but unhappily in the affairs of real life we find that there are many things which are *malum in se* without likewise being *malum prohibitum*. In military life there is a higher code termed honor, which holds its society to stricter accountability; and it is not desirable that the standard of the Army shall come down to the requirements of a criminal code. Moreover, the specifications aver in one instance that the claimant used his honorable military position to borrow money upon, and assured his creditors of payment from the pay which the Government allows to officers on the retired list. It may or may not be dishonorable for a man not to pay his debts; but that may depend upon how he incurred them and whether it is within his human possibility to pay them. Certainly the Government does not give officers the responsibility of rank and the support of retired pay to enable them to prey upon their fellow citizens. Remembering the honorable military record of the claimant, the court is averse to commenting upon the details of the specifications, especially as it is not at liberty to review the evidence, but at the same time cannot hold that refusing to pay a debt may not be conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman."

"The court is therefore of the opinion that when the President approved the sentence Capt. Fletcher ceased to be an officer in the Army. But the court is at the same time of the opinion that the sentence did not become operative until then; and that from December 1, 1888, when the claimant was last paid, to July 5, 1888, when the sentence was confirmed by the President, Capt. Fletcher is entitled to recover the pay of his rank on the retired list."

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

REPORT a G. C. M., at Fort Assiniboin, of which Col. G. L. Andrews, 25th Inf., was president, was tried 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, 20th Inf., Charge 1. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the specification alleging drunkenness and drinking with a private soldier. Charge 2. Conduct to the prejudice, etc., three specifications, alleging that he permitted a soldier to be insolent to him without rebuke, interfered when another officer attempted to rebuke the soldier, locked himself in his quarters to avoid an official interview with his post commander, and refused to obey summons to said interview; did refuse the post surgeon and post adjutant admittance to his quarters, they having been ordered to make a physical examination. Charge 3. Disobedience of lawful orders, the specification alleging that he enabled a private soldier to obtain a case of beer from the post trader's store in violation of post orders; Charge 4. Violation of 3d Article of War; three specifications, alleging unauthorized absence from drill and dress parade. All this at Fort Assiniboin in April, 1881. He was found guilty of the first charge, with, however, several amendments of the specifications in his favor; guilty of charge 2; not guilty of charge 3, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice, etc., and guilty of charge 4. Sentence: "To be reduced in rank so that his name shall appear in the U. S. Army Register next below the name of James A. Irons, 1st Lieutenant, 20th Inf." II. The proceedings and findings are approved. The record failing to set forth extenuating circumstances or facts upon which to base so mild a sentence as awarded by the court, the reviewing authority is unwilling to publish the same to his command without inviting attention to its total inadequacy to the accumulative offenses of which Lieut. Sharp was found guilty. The sentence is confirmed. Lieut. Sharp will be released from arrest and restored to duty (G. C. M. O. 36, D. Dakota, June 22).

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BASE BALL AT FORT THOMAS, KY.

A very exciting and interesting game of base ball was played at Ft. Thomas, Ky., June 25, before a large crowd, between the "Cochrane's" of Ft. Thomas, Ky., and the "Alliance Club," of Pendleton, O., and resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 9 to 7. The game was characterized by the brilliant playing of Lawrence, Butter and McIntyre of the "Cochrane's" and Nagel, of the "Alliance's." The "Cochrane's" are playing splendid ball under the able management of Q. M. Sergt. Weeks, 6th Inf. The "Cochrane's" have won five games out of seven played this season, and claim the championship of the U. S. Army.

GEO. H. THOMAS'S SOUTHERN SYMPATHIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In General Sherman's letter to General Garfield, published in the March number of the North American, reference is made to Garfield's wish to ascertain how far Gen. Geo. H. Thomas sympathized with the South at the outbreak of the rebellion.

I was one of the officers of the 5th Cavalry who reported to Gen. Thomas at Carlisle about the last of May, 1861. I received a letter from Gen. Garfield in 1870, asking what I could state as to Fitz Hugh Lee's assertion that Thomas leaned towards the South at the time referred to. I was then stationed at one of the most remote posts in Texas and before I could answer "the Address," for which he was collecting data, had been delivered.

Gen. Sherman's letter may well revive an interest in a question as to the sympathies of a number of officers of Southern birth who remained in the Army and Navy during the rebellion. For it is remembered that we had Scott, Farragut, Thomas, Ord, Anderson, Phillip St. George Cooke, Pope, Canby, Robert Williams, Meigs, R. H. Johnson, Newton (2), Alexander, Lindsey, Benét, Wood, Graham, Emory, Crittenden, Royal, French, Tidball, Wm. Hayes, Wallen, Otis, Dodge, Morrow, Ramsey and Nelson. Besides these there were many officers of lesser rank, but of unquestioned fidelity.

It goes without saying that if all these distinguished officers had left our Service the loss to us would have been serious.

To show the pressure Gen. Thomas was under at Carlisle it is only necessary to consider this statement: His regiment was organized in 1855 by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. Out of thirty-six officers originally appointed, twenty-seven were Southerners and only nine from the Northern States. As far as practicable, the regiment was recruited in the South. Albert Sydney Johnson was the colonel, Robert E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, Hardee was senior and Thomas junior major, and Earl Van Dorn the senior captain; Hood was the senior second and Fitz Hugh Lee the sub. Out of this array of chivalry all went South, with five exceptions, when the war broke out. Gen. Lee resigned April 25, Hood April 30, and Fitz Hugh Lee not until May 21, a few days before I joined.

One of the Northern officers was such a Southern sympathizer that Stanton subsequently dismissed him; unjustly, as I think, for he fought faithfully if his utterances were imprudent.

Another Northern officer said, when we got the news of Ben Butler's defeat at Big Bethel, "that he was glad the old abolitionist was whipped." One of the new officers retorted that he was evidently fighting on the wrong side. A challenge was promptly given and accepted. The new officer went to Samuel J. Randall, then of the Philadelphia City troop, and asked him to be his second. Randall said, "do you wish to fight?" "Yes;" "accept." The letter accepting the challenge was handed to him. He replied, "I'll see you through, and the challenged party left. Soon after all the officers of the 5th Cavalry were summoned to General Thomas' tent. A brief account of this conference will show conclusively the character of the man's loyalty.

He began by asking the old officer why he had challenged the new officer. The old officer gave an exact statement of the facts and added that he would not let any mustang (as the new men were called) insult him with impunity. A stern and threatening look came into the face of the old veteran as he said: "It is you, sir, who have given the insult, not to this junior, but to the whole regiment. If I could believe that you meant what you said, I would also say, you are fighting on the wrong side. There must be no doubt now," he added, "of any man's position or of any man's loyalty. The time for doubts is past, the time for decision was when you were considering Lee's letter."

The regiment had been serving in Texas, and coming to New York City about the middle of April, 1861, was met there by Gen. Thomas. Lee was then in Washington, but wrote a letter to one of the officers coming up from Texas to the effect "that he felt constrained to resign and go with his State, but that he could blame no one who decided to remain faithful to the old flag." [I never saw this letter, and Thomas' allusion to it was the first intimation I had that such a letter had been written.] It is needless to say that the duel was not fought, and it is but fair to add that the old officer remained in the service and made an excellent record.

About the middle of August I was called to Washington City at the request of my uncle, Gen. Robert Anderson, of Sumter fame. I found him at Willard's and in his room. I met at the time Andrew Johnson, Horace Mayhew and Congressman McKee, of Kentucky. Gen. Anderson told me he had been authorized to take out four officers as brigadiers to Kentucky. He showed me his list—Wm. T. Sherman, Don Carlos Buell, Geo. H. Thomas and Simon Bolivar Buckner. He then stated that he knew all about Thomas's ability as a soldier, as he had served with him in Mexico, but that he wished to know how much zeal he had in the Service. I simply told the story I have given above about the challenge. All present said that that was enough. Then I ventured to remark that I could give equal proof of Buckner's hopeless disloyalty, which I did. So his name was dropped from the list and Ormsby S. Mitchell's put down.

A few days after I returned to the camp of the 5th Cavalry and had the satisfaction of handing Gen. Thomas a copy of the order appointing him a brigadier general.

I have general remarks to make in conclusion. In 1861 many officers who had no sympathy with the South, felt it to be their constant and conscientious duty to curse the abolitionists.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

VANCOUVER B.C., June 3, 1891.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVIDS ISLAND, N. Y. H.

If any one wants to see athletic games of a first-class order, let him come to David's Island on the "Glorious Fourth." A fine programme has been arranged, the prizes are liberal, and our gallant commander, Lieut.-Col. Daingerfield Parker, has done everything in his power to give the troops on the island a pleasant day. Sergeant Major Frank Carter is the chairman of the committee of arrangements. Sergeant H. A. Kerr is starter, and John E. Finnegan umpire of the base ball game.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.
JAMES R. SOLEY, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adm'l. Bancroft Gerard.
PHILADELPHIA, 1st rate, 12 guns flagship, Capt. Frederick Rodgers. Left New York Navy-yard June 29 for New London, Conn., and arrived July 1.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. En route from Key West to New York. Arrived at Stapleton, S. J., July 2. Will be docked at the Navy-yard, N. Y.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns. Commander W. H. Brownson. Comdr. Brownson will be relieved and a new commander detailed in his stead. At New London, Conn., June 20.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. M. Barker. At New London, Conn., June 25.

VESSUVIUS, 4th rate, 3 guns, dynamite cruiser, Lt. Seaton Schroeder comdg. Arrived at Boston, Mass., July 2. To be transferred to the Squadron of Evolution to participate in Manoeuvres at Newport.

Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. J. N. Miller. As the Squadron of Evolution was about leaving the Norfolk Navy-yard July 1 for Boston the Chicago broke the crosshead guide of her port engine. Orders were sent to the Navy-yard from Washington immediately upon receipt of the news to make a new casting to replace the broken piece. As this will take ten days, Admiral Walker transferred his flag to the Newark, and the other vessels of the squadron proceeded at once to Boston, where the Chicago will join them later on.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John W. Philip. En route from Hampton Roads to Boston.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain G. C. Wiltsie. En route from Hampton Roads to Boston.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. En route from Hampton Roads to Boston. Comdr. R. D. Evans has been ordered to command July 16.

NEWARK, 1st rate, 12 guns, Capt. Silas Casey. En route from Hampton Roads to Boston.

S. Atl. Sta'n.—Actg Rear Adm'l. W. P. McCann.

Mails for vessels on this station should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, flagship, Captain Albert Kautz. At Callao, Peru, June 15. Has been ordered to Mare Island, where she will probably go out of commission. She is thought to be beyond repair.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Montevideo at last accounts. Will soon be condemned.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Montevideo March 26.

Pacific Station—Actg. Rear Adm'l. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Captain G. C. Remey. En route to San Diego, conveying the insurgent steamer *Itata* back. Will probably be sent to Honolulu shortly after her arrival to relieve *Iroquois*.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns. Comdr. J. J. Read. At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Will be sent to Samoa as soon as relieved by another vessel.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. Left San Francisco June 22 for Behring Sea to assist Revenue Marine vessels in policing those waters during seal fishing season.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1st rate, 12 guns, flagship, Capt. Wm. T. Sampson. At Caldera, Chili, June 25.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Adm'l G. E. Belknap.
Rear Admiral D. B. Harmony ordered to command.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Felix McCurley. At Shanghai, China, June 23, as per cable.

LANGASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. H. B. Seely. Will leave New York for the Asiatic Station, via Good Hope, this week.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns. Comdr. J. R. Bartlett. Left Mare Island, Cal., June 24, for Behring Sea to assist in policing those waters during seal fishing season.

MONOCACY, temporary flagship, 3d rate, 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Shanghai, China, June 23, as per cable.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph Marathon. At Hong Kong, China, May 30.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lambertson. At Newport, R. I. Was to sail on her summer cruise or before July 1.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee. At Newport, R. I., preparing for her summer cruise.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns. Capt. F. M. Bunce assumed command June 30. At Newport, R. I., receiving ship for boys. Will make a short cruise along the New England coast.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns. Receiving ship for boys. Capt. E. E. Potter. At dock foot of West 50th street, N. Y. City.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. J. H. Sands. Left Newport, R. I., June 23 for a year's cruise. She goes first to Fayal, then Funchal, Cape Town, St. Helena, Gibraltar, Port Mahon, Leghorn, Naples, Ville Franche, Algiers, and the West Indies.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. R. D. Hitchcock.

Left Mare Island June 20 for Behring Sea to assist the Revenue Marine vessels in policing those waters during the seal fishing season. Left Victoria, B. C., June 29. Lieut. Richard Wright is in command during the illness of Comdr. Hitchcock.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns, Captain W. S. Shobley. Arrived at Callao, Peru, June 20.

BENNINGTON, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander R. B. Bradford. At the Navy-yard, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION, practice ship, Naval Academy. Comdr. C. M. Chester. Left Fort Monroe, Va., June 24, for New London, Conn., on her summer cruise with the cadets.

CONCORD, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander O. A. Battoner. Arrived at New York June 17 from Norfolk, Va., to undergo repairs to her steam pipe.

CUSHING, torpedo boat. Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At Washington, D. C.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

FERN, fourth rate despatch vessel, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Left Charleston, Mass., for Portsmouth, N. H., June 29.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 4 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. At New London, Ct.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholz. At Esquimaux, B. A.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun. Comdr. Geo. E. Wingate. Mail for this ship should be sent in care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Arrived at Acapulco June 10, en route to San Francisco.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school ship of Pennsylvania. Left Philadelphia July 1 on her summer cruise. Her first stop will be at Fayal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. John McGowan, Jr. N. Y. Public Marine School. On her annual summer cruise and will return to New York about Oct. 15. Arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, June 27.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns. Commander George C. Reiter. Left San Francisco, Cal., June 17 for Behring Sea to assist in policing those waters during seal fishing season.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell. At New York. Has been ordered to South Atlantic to relieve Tallapoosa. Will be off Yonkers, N. Y. July 4, to fire salute in connection with unveiling of Army-Navy Monument.

Receiving Ships. Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. John F. McGlenney. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Captain E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain E. O. Matthews. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass. Capt. Matthews was detached June 30.

The armor-clads *Ayac*, *Catfish*, *Cononicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mapopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

The Mantanomoh. Reported ready for commission, and will be employed as training ship for firemen and coal-heavers, and probably will be also used as gunnery ship. Capt. Montgomery Scard, U. S. N., will command her; Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker will be the executive officer, and Chief Engineer G. M. Magee will be her chief engineer.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ADMIRAL COLOMB is to receive \$4,000 for his inventions in connection with flashing signals.

The hole blown in the *Blanco Encalada* by the torpedo which sunk it is said to be eighteen feet in length by seven feet in height.

The sudden detail of the whole available marine force at the Mare Island Yard for duty in connection with real question in Bering Sea, leaves the yard somewhat dull.

A PRECRAFT was issued by Secretary Tracy on July 1, continuing the Naval Recruiting Board as at present organized until July 1, 1892, and the present Medical Board until Sept. 30 next.

SOME mode of protecting a ship's funnel is suggested by the Chilean flotilla. In some new cruisers 20 feet have been added to the height of the funnel to secure a sufficient draft.

The French Government has retired Capt. Conneau, commander of the *Seignelay*, which went ashore at Jaffa when he was absent at Jerusalem. He is the son of Henri Conneau, the physician of Napoleon III.

The Naval Examining Board has completed the examination of all the officers recently ordered before it except Lieut. John F. Meigs and Lieut. L. K. Reynolds. Those examined and found qualified for promotion were: Lieuts. J. M. Miller and F. M. Wise, Lieuts. (Junior Grade) Walter McLean, W. I. Chambers, J. C. Gillmore and Simon Cook, Ensign Wm. A. Gill, and Surgeon G. R. Brush.

Our naval officers are very much of the opinion that our Government has taken a leaf out of the book of the English admiral who said, "Keep your officers poor and they will serve you well." There should at least be an equalization of pay of Navy officers with that of officers of corresponding rank and service in the Army, and this it is hoped to obtain from another Congress.

MESSES YARROW AND CO. have built for Russia a flat-bottomed, stern paddle-wheel gunboat, making 11 knots an hour, drawing but 17 inches of water. It will carry seven tons of fuel on this draft, and is made in sections so as to be easily transported by rail. It is to be armed with quick-firing guns.

It is possible, says Power, that in nickel steel we have an agent which will be efficacious in allowing of the realization of the higher boiler pressures which multiple cylinder engines have rendered desirable. Some specimens cut from a three-quarter inch plate at the Carnegie Works recently gave results in which the elastic limit is said to have been from 59,000 lb. to 69,000 lb., and the ultimate strength 100,000 lb., and 102,000 lb. The reduction of area was 20% per cent. and 20½ per cent. respectively.

A NOVEL method of finding leaks in ships when in dry dock is reported from England. A machine, consisting of a hollow cylinder about four feet in length and two feet in diameter, is brought into play. It is open at one end, and has a door in the side, which shuts perfectly close. The cylinder is filled with damp hay or straw, which when ignited creates a thick smoke. By means of an air pump the smoke is forced through every part of the ship, the deck of which has been previously made as nearly as possible air-tight. If there are any leaks anywhere the smoke finds its way through, and the spot is marked with chalk or white paint.

THE lowest bidders for the cranes to be erected at the Brooklyn and Norfolk yards were W. Sellars and Co., of Philadelphia. The bids were as follows:

	Brooklyn.	Norfolk.
Sellars and Co.	\$22,960	\$22,000
Southwark Foundry	37,940	37,000
Ship and Windlass Co.	38,519	34,169
Morgan Engineering Co., Alliance, O.	45,063	45,000
Yale and Towne Manufacturing Co.	47,100	47,400
Weiner Mfg. Co., Lebanon, Pa.	53,500	53,000

The cranes are intended especially for handling the armor-plates for the new cruisers, but will be used for many other kinds of heavy articles. They are to have a working capacity of 40 tons at a radius of 50 feet. They are to be capable of performing the operation of hoisting or lowering, turning and travelling simultaneously or independently. The maximum speed is to be not less than 50 feet per minute.

After July 1 appointments to all civil positions at Navy yards will be made under the registration system; that is, under the first-come-first-serve rule. Boards of registration will be appointed for each of the yards, to determine the moral character and physical qualifications of candidates, and to register them in the order in which the applications are made. As vacancies occur appointments are to be made strictly in accordance with the registration books. The regulations for putting this scheme into effect will be issued this week.

El Comercio of Valparaiso, says that the cruiser *Esmeralda* was ordered in April to the Galapagos Islands to take on board a cargo of arms which had been sent by Dressus to Pierola, dictator of Peru, during the war between Peru, Bolivia and Chile. The arms had been hidden in the Galapagos. These islands are nearly opposite Ecuador and 78 miles from the coast, and during the war named they served as a place of deposit for contraband goods. From these islands, says the *Comercio*, have issued the armaments of nearly all the revolutions of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Central America and Peru.

AN English officer of rank was once asked how the system of selection was liked in the English naval service. He answered: "Those who are selected like it." "But what becomes of those who are jumped?" "Well, about two-tenths resign, two-tenths retire, three-tenths remain, and the rest die of a broken heart."

A. E. SEATON, who is connected with Earle's Shipbuilding Co. of Hull, Eng., contributes to the July number of *Scribner's Steamship Series* an article on "Speed in Ocean Steamers." Commenting on the probability of "five-day steamers" on the Atlantic the author says: "It is always a question of *cui bono*, and when it is taken into consideration that the voyage between Sandy Hook and Queenstown is now done in 140 hours, and to do the distance in five days would require a speed of 23½ knots, with an increase in power of 62 per cent. and in fuel consumption of 38 per cent., the oil must be regarded as a very far one at present. At the same time it is not desirable to believe that there is now finality in the speed of steamships, although by analogy with railway trains that conclusion might be arrived at."

CONCERNING the orders we published last week directing Assistant Naval Constructors John G. Tawsesey and William Vansant to return home from Greenwich, England, and report their arrival to the Secretary of the Navy, the *New York Times* says: "Vansant has just been graduated No. 1 from Greenwich. Tawsesey was graduated No. 5 in the same class. This year's Greenwich class numbers semi-diplomacy officers, representing the pick of England, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Italy. By recent agreement Great Britain extends, through courtesy, to all governments with which she is on friendly terms the privilege of sending one in two years to Greenwich two representative young men. At Greenwich is given a special course in naval architecture and a course in mathematics not handled by any other institution of learning in the world. The Navy Department in 1889 selected for Greenwich the two above mentioned officers. Tawsesey was graduated No. 2 from Annapolis in the Class of '85. Vansant was graduated No. 1 in the Class of '86. Both officers, when sent to Greenwich, were given the relative rank of junior lieutenant, and all their expenses were paid. Vansant makes the third American naval cadet who has been graduated No. 1 from Greenwich. His predecessors were Lewis Nixon and David W. Taylor. Nixon is now chief constructor for the Cramps of Philadelphia. Taylor is still in the Navy as naval constructor. Nixon and Taylor designed the new battle ships for the American Navy. Vansant and Tawsesey will immediately be put to work in connection with the designing of new war ships. Of the three American lads who were graduated, not only No. 1 from Annapolis, but No. 1 from Greenwich, all entered the Naval Academy as poor lads. Nixon and Taylor came from Virginia, Vansant from Colorado. All three are mathematical prodigies. It should be known that in passing No. 1 at Greenwich, they competed against men who had been graduated either No. 1 or No. 2 from many of the famous colleges of Europe. It is said of Vansant during his past two years at Greenwich, that he would draw off-hand, and with mathematical precision, not only the lines of hulls, but the lines of machinery."

THE work on the great U. S. Government dry dock on Paris Island, Port Royal Harbor, S. C., was begun on June 29, 1891.

FROM applications being received at the Navy Department for plans and specifications of torpedo boat No. 2, the indications are that the bidding for this vessel will be much more spirited than when last bid upon. Several of the large firms, it is understood, will compete.

SECRETARY TRACY's ultimatum in regard to the award of the contract for cruiser No. 13 will not be announced until after his return to Washington next week. He is finding it difficult to render a decision. It has been his practice heretofore to accept the lowest bid whenever the responsibility of the bidder was established beyond any reasonable doubt. In the present instance, however, he regards the early completion of the vessel as a prime factor in the matter, and it is generally expected that the Messrs. Cramp can do the work more expeditiously.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JUNE 27.—Commander Edwin M. Shepard, to the Navy-yard, New York, July 7.

JUNE 29.—Commander Robt. D. Evans, to command the Yorktown July 16.

JULY 2.—Assistant Engineer A. Hartrath, to Enterprise.

Gunner J. R. Granger, to ordnance duty, Navy-yard, New York.

Detached.

JUNE 29.—Commander F. E. Chadwick, from the command of the Yorktown, July 16, and to continue on duty as member of board of which Capt. Phythian is president.

Lieutenant A. E. Culver, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

JUNE 30.—Lieutenant S. P. Comly, from the Alliance and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Ensign Reuben O. Bitler, from the Yantic and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

Ensign J. A. Dougherty, from the torpedo boat Cushing and granted two months' leave.

P. A. Engineer Robt. R. Leitch, from the Chicago and granted leave until July 31.

P. A. Engineer F. H. Eldridge, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Chicago.

Assistant Engineer S. H. Leonard, Jr., from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered as assistant to the Inspector of Machinery building at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.

JULY 1.—Naval Cadet F. B. Zahan, from the Lancaster and ordered to the Concord.

JULY 2.—Commander Geo. A. Converse, from command of the Enterprise July 20 and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Geo. W. Pigman, from Navy-yard, Washington, July 18 and ordered to command the Enterprise July 20.

Lieutenant F. F. Fletcher and Ensign T. C. Fenlon, from Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to Bureau of Ordnance.

Assistant Engineer W. W. White, from coast survey steamer Blake and ordered to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Assistant Engineer W. H. P. Creighton, from the Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and ordered to the coast survey steamer Blake.

Commander F. E. Chadwick on completion of duties at Portsmouth, N. H., will resume command of the Yorktown.

Appointments.

Robert Boyd, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from June 24, 1891.

Lewis Morris, to be an assistant surgeon with the rank of ensign.

James M. Miller, to be lieutenant commander.

Washington I. Chambers, to be a lieutenant.

Charles H. Harlow, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

John D. Ford, to be a chief engineer, with the relative rank of lieutenant commander.

Geo. E. Burd, to be a passed assistant engineer, with relative rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

To be assistant engineers, with the relative rank of ensign—Robt. E. Carney, Cleland N. Offley, Geo. W. Danforth, Luke McNamee and John B. Patton.

To be ensigns—Wm. L. Pratt, Arthur B. Hoff, Benj. F. Hutchison, Geo. L. Fermier, Sumner E. Kittele, Louis R. de Steiguer, Geo. R. Marvell, Wm. K. Harrison, Geo. G. Mitchell, Warren J. Terhune, Philip Williams, Chas. A. Brand, Wm. C. Cole, Louis A. Kaiser, Wm. W. Phelps, Geo. B. Bradshaw, Wm. D. MacDougall, Thos. P. Magruder and Nathan C. Twining.

To be 2d lieutenants—Benj. H. Fuller, Chas. G. Long, Robt. McM. Dutton, Lewis C. Lucas, Julius Prychazka and Betram S. Neuman.

Promotions.

2d Lieutenant Jos. H. Pendleton, to be a 1st lieutenant.

Naval Cadet Edward R. Lowndes, to be a 2d lieutenant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MARE ISLAND NOTES.

THE Bering Sea commotion hurried away the *Thetis*, *Alert*, *Mohican* and *Marion*, and all save the former are now at sea en route to the seal islands, liberally supplied with copies of the President's proclamation to the poachers. The *Marion* is at anchor at San Francisco, and will await later instructions before sailing.

Admiral Benham and family, after a week of farewell festivities, left on Friday morning for Santa Barbara, amid many manifestations of regret and good feeling. As they sailed away in the tug *Ivy* it was remarked that the Navy-yard would now re-lapse into a summer calm, but the tug was hardly out of sight when a new sensation was sprung upon the insular community by telegrams from Washington ordering a detachment of marines post haste to the Arctic, to be equipped with supplies of all kinds for a three or four months' absence. The next day (Saturday) a steamer chartered by the Treasury Department from the Pacific Coast Co.,

the *Al-Ki*, came up from San Francisco, and this morning, about nine, departed with the marines on board. She has been provided with bunks for the guard and over two hundred prisoners, and will sail to-morrow (Monday) for Unalaska direct. With the marines, forty in number, are Capt. H. C. Coobane, commanding, and 1st Lieuts. Turner and Pendleton. There are also eight non-commissioned officers in the detail. As the officers are all married men with families, they received much sympathy upon the suddenness of their orders, but they left in good spirits, and hope to get back early in the fall. The steamer, it is said, will transport them from point to point as may be required, and it is hardly likely they will have to go into camp.

The French steam frigate *Lebondieu* is expected here soon to go into dry dock. She is a wooden ship of recent construction, and carries a heavy battery.

Among the mechanics and laborers in the Navy-yard no question is so momentous as that of the examinations to begin to-day with the several foremen and leading men. Much speculation exists as to the result, and in view of the notoriety obtained by the Navy-yard of late for inefficient performance it is not to be wondered at. Some impressions may be confirmed.

Col. James Forney, who was all ready to go East, has been ordered to remain here until the arrival of his relief, about August 1. The three marine officers sent to the Arctic left behind only 1st Lieut. Berryman for duty at the barracks.

The *Albatross* will get away about July 1 for her trip north. The *Omaha* has finally finished her commission, and such of the officers as remain here are negotiating with the custom house officials to adjust the differences between them. The usual letter of information was sent to the Collector of Customs, and he was obliged to interpose. This purported to be signed by a man named Langfelt, probably a dissatisfied sailor.

JUNE 22, 1891.

RETIREMENTS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

The following general rules concerning retirements are in force in the British Navy.

1. Admirals of the Fleet to be retired at the age of seventy-five, or at any age so soon as ten years have elapsed since their flag was hoisted down, or (if they have not hoisted their flag) since their service as captain ceased. Rear Admirals to be retired at the age of sixty, or at any age as soon as ten years have elapsed since their flag was hoisted down, or (if they have not hoisted their flag) since their service as Captain ceased. Any officer of the above ranks may be retired, irrespective of age, at the discretion of the Admiralty if found physically unfit to serve.

2. Admirals and Vice Admirals to have the option of retiring at the age of sixty and Rear Admirals at the age of fifty-five. Flag officers who have not hoisted their flags as flag officers to be retired at the age of sixty.

Captains.—(1) To be retired at the age of fifty-five, or at any age if seven years have elapsed since they last served. (2) To have the option of retiring at the age of fifty, and to be retired irrespective of age, at the discretion of Admiralty, if found physically unfit to serve. As in the case of flag officers, six Captains annually may retire at their option at the age of forty-five.

Commanders.—(1) To be retired at the age of fifty, or at any age if five years have elapsed since they last served. (2) To have the option of retiring at the age of forty-five, and to be retired, irrespective of age, at discretion of Admiralty, if found physically unfit to serve.

Lieutenants.—(1) To be retired at the age of forty-five, or at any age if five years have elapsed since they last served. (2) To have the option of retiring at the age of forty, and to be retired, irrespective of age, at discretion of Admiralty, if found physically unfit to serve.

Sub-Lieutenants.—To be compulsorily retired at the age of forty, or at any time, if found physically unfit to serve.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Charles L. Webster and Co. have brought together in one volume the two volumes of the original edition of the *Memoirs of Gen. W. T. Sherman Written by Himself*, and have added to them an appendix bringing his life down to its closing scenes, also a personal tribute and criticism of the memoirs by Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine speaks of Gen. Sherman's wide and curious learning, his broad and generous sentiments, and his delicate consideration for others; his love of fun, his instructive, elevated and delightful conversation. "His brusqueness was never coarseness—had, indeed, no element of coarseness or selfishness. Straightforwardness, even bluntness, was natural to him, but purity was also natural to him." His spirit of personal independence is also dwelt upon. "Debt he abhorred, and in his financial relations with the Government he was so scrupulously exact that a brother officer who found him poring over his accounts said: 'If Sherman does not find the error of three cents necessary to balance his accounts, he will resign his commission and commit suicide.'" In concluding his interesting tribute to the memory of Sherman, Mr. Blaine says of him:

In all his attributes and characteristics Gen. Sherman was a great man, great in his gifts, great in his achievements—great also, perhaps, like Grant, greatest to those who knew him best. Of all who wrought woe for their country in her hour of need on the field of battle, he was pre-eminently a man of genius. Of courage, of patient endurance, of self-sacrifice, he took no thought any more than he took thought of adding one cubit to his stature. His humanity was as much to be counted on when possible to be exercised, as his severity when war required severity. In contemplating this leader of armies, this hero of our war, the young men of to-day, the men of the future, may see, admire and emulate greatness never frittered away by littleness, lofty patriotism without the stain of selfishness, brave manhood without taint of vice.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. H.

JUNE 25, 1891.

The Davids Island nine came down to Schuyler Wednesday, June 24, with the intention of wiping the home team out of existence, but with the help of C. Wickliffe Throckmorton, son of the commandant and of Lehigh base ball fame, the Schuyler team won by a score of 11 to 5. The game proved very interesting, it being close up to the seventh inning, when the home team scored five runs. In the ninth inning, with two out, two strikes on the man at bat and two men on base, the Davids Island nine objected to a decision and left the field, although Throckmorton offered to give the decision in their favor. Throckmorton struck out 23 men (out of a possible 26), and virtually played the game for Schuyler. There were several very rank decisions, but they were equally distributed.

EIMA.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anxious.—You stand No. 3 on Commissary Sergeant list.

X. Y. Z.—You stand No. 36 on Commissary Sergeant list.

W. A. F. asks: "Is there a vacancy in the 5th Congressional District of Texas?" Ans.—It is now vacant.

A. D. asks: When will the next vacancy occur at West Point in the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts of Maine? Ans.—1st in 1894; 2d in 1892.

F. W.—You are not compelled to take your discharge of the expiration of your furlough. Inform your company commander that you do not wish to leave the Service, and that you will report for duty at the expiration of your furlough.

P. M. C.—Your question savors of a desire to stir up trouble on disciplinary points. Although fully conversant with the matter at issue which you present, our rule is in such cases to decline the expression of an opinion.

Carl asks: As soldier out of doors rises upon the approach of an officer and stands to attention. Should he salute with the right hand only or the hand furthest from the officer? Ans.—With the hand furthest from the officer.

T. S.—There is no special examination prescribed for enlisted men of the artillery arm who desires to join the Signal Corps. Write to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for pamphlet of instructions.

Constant Reader asks: "When will there be a vacancy for appointment to West Point for the 7th Congressional District of Indiana also for Annapolis, and is Mr. Bynum the present Congressman for said district?" Ans.—The 7th Indiana is now vacant for West Point, and will be vacant next year for Annapolis. Congressman Bynum represents the district.

Jerry says: "A soldier had a charge of desertion preferred against him—charge was removed by order of the Secretary of War and absence without leave substituted—and was not brought to trial. Is he entitled to retained pay?" Ans.—If the rolls show that absence without leave only is charged against the man he does not forfeit his retained pay.

Flagman.—It has been decided that the flag should be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to half-staff at the instant of the firing of the reveille gun; hoisted to the top and immediately lowered at the firing of the retreat gun; or in case of a funeral salute at retreat, hoisted and then lowered immediately after the last gun of the salute.

C. T.—Major-Gen. Schofield will be retired for age Sept. 29, 1891. Major-Gen. Miles, no casualty intervening, will then be the senior General Officer, as Major Gen. Howard will be retired for age Nov. 8, 1891. Gen. Miles will be 52 years of age on Aug. 8, and he retires in 1903.

G. H.—During the War of the Revolution every Northern State had many negroes scattered among its white troops, and there was one colored regiment from Rhode Island. In the South many of the slaves escaped to the British lines and took service in the British Army. A return made Aug. 24, 1778, showed a total of 755 negroes in the Revolutionary Army. During the War of 1812 New York passed an act to raise two colored regiments. Gen. Jackiss issued a proclamation inviting the free colored men of Louisiana to enlist, and many served at the battle of New Orleans. During the War of the Rebellion in all 186,017 colored troops were furnished, 109,755 of them being from the slave States. They participated in nearly 300 battles. A roster of colored regiments will be found in Part VIII. of the "Official Army Register of the Volunteer Forces of the U. S. Army." Williams' "History of the Negro Race in America," published by Putnam's Sons, contains some account of the exploits of negro troops.

Quartermaster, Cleveland, O., asks: 1. What officers of regimental staff are mounted besides field officers? Ans.—All commissioned staff officers.

2. Are all mounted officers to be equipped with sabres, or do some use the short straight officers' sword? Ans.—It depends on the Regulations of your State. Some States allow the sabre, others require the straight sword.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE four companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry, which constitute the chief portion of the garrison of Ft. Sam Houston, are now at Leon Springs to finish their target practice. The work is being rushed as the season is so late.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MOUNT VERNON BARRACKS, ALA.

JUNE 24, 1891.

Cos. C and G, 5th Infantry, reached this post on May 23, from Texas, after a rather exciting trip over the Texas Pacific Railway from San Antonio, having had "the usual 5th Infantry luck" in a bad smash-up not far from Borden Station, about 120 miles east of San Antonio. Pvt. Carter, of Co. C, was killed instantly and six or seven others injured, some of whom are still in hospital. But one medical officer had been ordered to accompany the command, and by some singular exercise of judgment—or want of it—he had been ordered to travel on the first of the two "severances," and, therefore, was not available when needed—the accident happening to the rear section.

The companies have not gained much in way of climate by the change of station—it has been "out of the frying-pan into the fire." With the mercury well up into the nineties, and at times needing three figures to record it, and the great humidity of the atmosphere, the heat is really more oppressive than that of Ft. Ringgold—considered as "the bananier post" of Texas in that respect. The want of an ice machine is also a great drawback that the garrison has; coming from Selma, over 100 miles distant, and costing 90 cents per hundred, which puts it entirely out of reach of the companies and causes heavy losses of fresh meats. A most cordial invitation is extended to those whose dictum has prevented the allowance of a machine to come down and stay a month, eat "soured" beef and drink lukewarm water, and make themselves generally miserable, and if they then decide that we do not need one we will give them an opportunity to pay the monthly bills for ice, and then accept their opinion as being that of persons of experience, which we decline to do now.

The Indian company (I. 12th Infantry), under Lieuts. Wotherspoon and Baker, is drilling assiduously and making fair progress. Judging from the roll call, their muster-roll will be a sight for gods and men. If they are to be civilized, why not commence at their names and give each some short, distinct one, common among whites, and drop all allusion to "Bears," "Horses," "Wolves," "Eagles," etc., etc., as reminders only of days of savagery—gone, let us hope, forever?

The post canteen has been reopened, Lieut. Baker in charge, and is doing well and giving satisfaction. *

The generals, colonels, and captains have told their stories of the war, and now the Georgia privates are giving their side of it in interesting and well-written articles in the weekly press. This is right. If there were any privates in the war, the country ought to know them.—Atlanta Constitution.

THE GORTON STEAM-BOILER

AT THE U. S. NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EXPERIENCE with the Gorton system of steam-boiler-heating has been of longer continuous duration at the Brooklyn Navy-yard than in any other department of the Government. The larger area to be warmed, the severer conditions of exposure and the expert supervision to which this system has been subjected render the results of this experience especially interesting. The Gorton steam-heater was first installed in the yard in the fall of 1885, one of the No. 5 size being set up in the Lyceum. In the winter of 1888 a second Gorton heater, of No. 4 size, was introduced in building No. 35. In January, 1889, a battery of four No. 6 heaters was set up in No. 7, a large building, devoted in the first story to storage and in the second and third stories to ordnance and engineering offices. From the first the system gave practical results of so satisfactory a nature that, in the spring of 1888, the Chief Civil Engineer of the yard, Mr. P. C. Asserson, in response to a request from the Gorton-Lidgerwood Co., for his expert opinion of the merits or demerits of the boiler, wrote as follows:

U. S. NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 2, 1888.
Gorton and Lidgerwood Co.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry, I would state that the No. 5 Steam Generator furnished and put up by Mr. Gorton in this navy-yard, in 1885, has given good satisfaction, and has been in constant use for the past three winters for heating an isolated building of 75,000 cubic feet of space. It is economical in the use of fuel—less than one-half the amount of coal being needed than was previously used to supply the horizontal tubular boiler used for this purpose. It requires very little attention, as the automatic arrangement both for fuel and water-feed work well.

We have recently put up a No. 4 Gorton Boiler in a large building in this yard, as we prefer this boiler to any other method of heating by steam.

Yours very truly,

P. C. ASSERSON, Chief Civil Engineer.

This letter is one of a very large number of communications of a similar character. Mr. Asserson, a civil engineer of the largest and most important Navy-yard in the country, was doubtless the most impressive witness of the many intelligent persons who have endorsed from their own experience the general perfection of the system. Quite recently the writer, in a casual conversation with him in his office in Ordnance Building, No. 7, referred to the above letter, asking him if his department still preferred the Gorton boiler "to any method of heating by steam." His answer in the affirmative was explicit and unreserved, adding, however, to the limitation of his comparison, "all other methods of heating," and that since writing his original endorsement of the perfect operation of the boiler he had been able to test much more thoroughly its qualities through the addition of four No. 6 boilers to the heating plant in the yard. These four boilers were purchased as a consequence of the excellent results obtained from those already in operation at the Lyceum and building No. 35, and were placed in No. 7, a building which it had been found difficult to comfortably warm. No. 7 is a rectangle of three high-studded stories, 200 feet in length by 67 feet in breadth. The second and third stories were devoted to bureau offices, and are heated now by the Gorton system. The building has a large number of windows, and the broad hall runs its entire length. This provides an effective channel for the outside air, through the constant passing in and out of visitors and employees. No. 7 has not been considered an ordinarily easy structure to heat by even the most improved system of return tubular boilers, and in adopting a battery of Gorton heaters to succeed the latter it was estimated that four of the No. 6 size would be required. These were accordingly installed, and the first winter's experience demonstrated the fact that one of the four could be dispensed with.

The second and third winters, in which the boilers had a more exhaustive test of their efficiency, proved still further their heating energy and economy of fuel. Still another of the four boilers has been removed, the remaining two being considered ample. Considering all the conditions, this is probably the best result thus far obtained for heating efficiency. That this may be in some degree due to the expert supervision of its operation, and to the admirable method of steam fitting and radiation employed, must, of course, be admitted; yet there is no good reason why in private installations, under intelligent conduct, equally good results should not be attained.

According to Mr. Asserson's statement, the operatives at the Navy-yard tending the boilers have been in no sense expert firemen, but simply employees of recognized fidelity and fair intelligence, who have only had to be taught the duty of regularity and system in replenishing the coal pockets, shaking up the grates and removing ashes. The amount of coal now used to heat No. 7 Mr. Asserson estimated at about forty tons for the year—less than half that previously required for unsatisfactory service. The pressure carried has never exceeded five pounds, and generally ranges from one to three and a half pounds. A greater economy of fuel could probably have been secured and a more strictly regulated pressure, had it been mandatory to attain extreme results.

In conclusion the Chief Engineer was asked if he had discovered in the Gorton system of boiler any defaults of design or construction which should be remedied or removed. He answered that no defaults had discovered themselves, that he preferred it to any present type of steam heater, and had not begun to think of its possible successor.

To the writer's remark that the boiler really seemed in operation to exhibit a measure of human intelligence, he added: "Yes, indeed; and we do not care to drive to its maximum an engine which does its work all the time so faithfully and efficiently."

A great scandal has been raised in Germany by the charge that Westphalian steel masters have been systematically selling defective rails and other materials to home and foreign Governments, having a staff especially retained for counterfeiting Government stamps, imitating over 60 during the past 16 years. Accidents and consequent loss of life, resulting from these fraudulent practices, are specified. It is also charged that the State has been systematically cheated in the matter of income returns.

SMOKE AS WAR MATERIEL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE advent of smokeless powder introduces many novel problems to the attention of the military man. Judging from the published reports of the various trials of smokeless powder already had in Europe, the most noticeable characteristics of the new explosive are—the deadly accuracy with which aimed fire can be directed on advancing troops, and the invisibility of the firing line.

"It has been found," writes a German officer, "at the more recent manoeuvres, to the terror of the leaders of all military bodies, that the firing lines of the enemy can no longer be recognized or found, with the naked eye, at a distance of but a few hundred yards. From this it follows, that a troop may suffer great losses by the enemy's fire without knowing where this fire comes from, and in which direction they must send their own fire in return."

But enough of quotation! Your readers are all well acquainted with the descriptions of the effects of smokeless powder given by those who have witnessed its employment at sham battles and manœuvres, and much has been written concerning the moral effect it will have upon troops brought against it.

The great desideratum then is, some means of affording cover from this pitiless fire, whether it be to an attacking or retreating force.

Several methods of meeting this want have been suggested, one of which was the deflection of the sun's rays into the eyes of the enemy by means of mirrors; but what if it be cloudy weather? The theory which seems the most feasible, and is at present attracting the most attention, is that of using smoke as a shield or cover.

There is nothing novel in the application of smoke to military uses in itself; every text book lays down the advisability, under given conditions, of setting fire to houses, barns, haystacks, etc., for the purpose of utilizing the resultant smoke as a cover, and even the Sioux are well aware of its advantages, however poorly versed they may be in the proper method of benefiting by them. Lieut. O. W. Smith, 23d Inf'y., relates that in October, 1876, the Sioux, in attempting to capture a wagon-train, "set fire to the grass" and they endeavored to advance under cover of the smoke. But there is novelty, and an entirely new field of study in the tactical use of controlled smoke as a shield or cover for troops in action.

The first publicly expressed advocacy of the tactical use of smoke in warfare, as a shield against smokeless powder, of which I am aware, was in a letter of mine, signed "Hoplite," which you kindly published in your issue of April 12, 1890. At that time I had been interested in the subject for more than a year, and had been actually experimenting and having experiments made for nearly six months. The next public utterance on the subject was in the English *Army and Navy Gazette* of April 26, in a letter written by a young officer of R. E. on my behalf. Neither of these letters were successful in opening up a discussion of the subject of smoke control; yet they must have attracted the attention of some. The first to make a public trial of smoke as war materiel was Col. Crease, C. B., of the British Army, who, on Aug. 6, gave an exhibition, before the German Emperor, the Prince of Wales, etc., of a smoke case invented by him. The crude nature of this device may be gathered from the following excerpts from the *Broad Arrow*, Aug. 9: "Each man carrying a smoke case. * * The cases are rather large, and would, I fear, hamper the men very considerably in their advance; but this defect could, it is presumed, be remedied. * * When within 200 yards of the position the smoke cases were fired and laid on the ground by the first line."

On this occasion, it is to be observed, a whole battalion carried these smoke tubes, the day was clear, and the volume of smoke was further increased by rifle-fire.

The German Emperor, however, expressed his approbation of all he saw; and, in an editorial, the *Broad Arrow* congratulates Col. Crease on the fact that his invention should be "prima facie of such value as to be worth examination in the brief time at the disposal of his Majesty during his flying visit to this country."

From later published reports of this experiment, it would appear that the smoke produced was of such a nature as to threaten the advancing line with asphyxiation. Imagine a body of soldiers advancing to the attack whilst holding their noses with one hand. Bombastes thou art undone!

The next to venture into this new field seems to be Dr. Scheiller, of Austria, who has invented a machine for producing artificial smoke on a battlefield. A machine suggests increase of impediments, exposure to artillery fire, limitation of effectiveness and restriction of use. However, I may be misled by the term used to describe the invention, and hope that I am, for it is only by contrasting one set of ideas and experiences with another that advance can be made in any novel direction, and my theories are so wide of a machine-created smoke that I cannot even frame an idea of such a thing, except from a locomotive engine. Were it possible to collect and compress the smoke from a freight engine, pulling up a heavy grade, into a shell or grenade, and there retain it, the problem would be solved.

Simple as it may appear to the casual observer, yet I venture to assert that the subject of tactical smoke-control will yet tax the efforts of the military chemist, ordnance expert, and ammunition manufacturer. As a graduated Ph.D. of Heidelberg, a technical chemist of many years' experience, remarked to me: "Why, I never imagined there was so much in smoke."

A brief consideration of the prerequisites which a smoke compound or material should possess before it can be of any practical use as war materiel will prove the accuracy of my friend's remark.

It must, in the first place, be capable of producing a dense, heavy smoke. This essential is one possessed by tar, pitch, sulphur, many of the resinous gums and animal oils, as also by some chemical compounds of gases; these latter, however, as a class, are either too difficult to handle, or too noxious in nature, to be considered.

It must be capable of ready and certain ignition. Here we find some difficulty with tar, pitch, the oils and most of the gum resins.

It should be innocuous. Because the wind is an uncertain element in the problem, and should it be

blowing toward your line, a poisonous or noxious smoke could not be used. Sulphurous compounds are affected by this requirement.

It should be non-explosive. Because an explosive compound would dissipate the smoke too rapidly, and also because such a compound could not be used with safety in hand-grenades thrown short distances.

It must be compressible. That a large quantity may be contained in a small space. This qualification is rendered the more vital by the recent reduction in calibre of field-guns, and was, apparently, wanting in Col. Crease's smoke-compound.

It must be capable of being kept hermetically sealed in metal cases until ignited, to protect it from atmospheric changes, and to enable it to be thrown from cannon, etc. It should burn rapidly. If it burn slowly, the enemy will be able to take advantage of the smoke-cloud as well as yourself. Lieut. Smith gives a curious proof of the necessity of this qualification where, in the article before quoted from, he says: "And they (Sioux) endeavored to advance under cover of the smoke; the soldiers also took advantage of it, advanced and took the Indians at short range." Pitch, tar, etc., are affected by this requirement.

These are a few of the difficulties which the experimenter in smoke compounds will have to surmount; but there are other necessary properties which I will point out. The compound should require no exploding charge, either to ignite it or to free the smoke from the containing envelope, and a simple time fuse or percussion cap should be capable of certainly igniting it, otherwise there would be difficulty in producing the smoke shield at the desired time and place. It should, moreover, be neither ignitable by friction nor shock, nor easily affected by dampness. There is one uncertain factor in the problem of smoke defence which has to be considered—the wind. Much, however, can be done by observation and experiment to render this factor less uncertain than it now is, and good results may yet be secured from all winds. Two ascertained facts are that, with a strong wind blowing along the line to be covered, the smoke compound must be thrown in quantities to windward of that line, while with a light wind it may be dropped at intervals along the line to be covered.

The height of the smoke can to some extent be regulated by the form of the envelope containing the compound and the relative position of the orifice through which the smoke escapes to the ground, a vertical opening throwing it into the air, a horizontal one keeping it along the ground.

The tactical employment of smoke will not be confined to the shelter or concealment of troops, it can be used in masking the fire of hostile batteries; in creating false impressions as to the real point of attack, and, most important of all, in enabling ammunition supplies to be carried to the fighting line.

Cavalry will be more benefited by the introduction of some form of smoke shield than infantry will be; in fact, the very employment of the former as a distinctive arm of the Service in line of battle may depend upon the provision for it of some concealment against armed artillery and infantry fire.

A singular objection raised by some to the use of a special smoke-compound is that gunpowder will produce smoke enough. These gentlemen forget that the introduction of magazine rifles has rendered a greater ammunition supply a necessity; that has made the reduction of calibre a necessity, and that the reduction of calibre has caused a demand for a new explosive possessed of greater expansive energy in proportion to its bulk than the old powder, and this demand has driven the military chemist into a new class of explosives, of which one feature is that of smokelessness. Gunpowder is doomed; were it not, the need of smoke compounds would not exist. As a smoke compound itself, it is not of value; it is explosive; the smoke evolved by it is not continuous or lasting enough, nor is it sufficiently dense in proportion to the quantity of material employed.

Another and, apparently, more valid objection to the use of smoke as a shelter is thus urged in an editorial comment of the *Broad Arrow*, August 9, 1890: "At long ranges, smoke accurately indicates the position of the enemy, at short ranges it serves as a screen; but a screen which for all practical purposes serves also as a target. The enemy must be in the screen or behind it; directly the screen is behind them it is worse than useless. The idea is ingenious; but it is a double-edged weapon which may cut both ways." This argument would perhaps be good were the distances at which the enemy was behind the screen known, otherwise the very accuracy with which military rifles and guns are now sighted would, at a greater distance than 300 yards, prove it false both in theory and practice: a paper screen makes an excellent target; but aimed fire at objects moving behind it, at unknown distances, would be impossible. At the same time it is observed, "That which is really aimed at is smoke control." This, I contend, can be virtually attained by the use of a compound which can be projected from ordnance and ignited in a given spot, at a desired time, with the same certainty that a shell can be exploded, and which, upon ignition, will give forth dense volumes of smoke. For the purpose of projecting this material it is probable that some form of rocket-type and case may prove more advantageous in the field.

Of the moral effect of artificial cover on soldiery exposed to a superior fire from a force using smokeless powder, I have as far said nothing; but it should, at least, counterbalance the depressing effect which, it is claimed, the use of smokeless powder will produce.

JNO. W. HANNAY, Capt. 3d Inf'y.

CAPTAINS JULIEN and Barthélemy, of the French Engineers, and Capt. de Margerie, of the Artillery, made a balloon ascension from the aerostatic establishment at Caen during one of the last days of May. They were caught in a snow storm, and the snow accumulating on the top of the balloon it began to descend with fearful velocity in spite of everything being thrown out to lighten the car. Capt. Julien as they neared the ground pulled the rippling cord and let the balloon fall when within a hundred yards of the ground. He escaped with only a slight strain, but Capt. Barthélemy had his leg broken and Capt. de Margerie sustained some severe contusions.

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DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY.

THE acquittal of the soldiers of the 4th Cavalry, on trial at Fort Walla Walla for participation in the lynching outrage at that place, is a curious accompaniment of the trial of their commanding officer for not preventing the outrage. Perhaps they owe their acquittal to the escape of the really guilty parties beyond the jurisdiction of the Court. Whatever the outcome of Colonel Compton's Court-martial there are some who will not cease to assert that he has been made the victim of a condition of things in the Army that would, under like circumstances, lead to the same results elsewhere. Complaints come to us that post commanders have, during the past few years, been unwisely restricted in their liberty of action. It is asserted that officers holding independent commands are allowed much less freedom than those in a similar position in foreign armies. They are now made to understand more distinctly than ever before that they can only depart from the strict details of orders at the expense of their comfort and peace of mind.

It is argued that the refusal of Colonel Compton to have check roll called at the request of the civil authorities, to keep his men in barracks, was the logical result of this restriction upon his freedom. He could not venture to be reported as a tyrannical officer, depriving his men of the liberty allowed by regulations. In these days of rapid communication by mail and telegraph the danger would seem to be in the direction of too great a centralization of authority. The transfer to superior headquarters does not necessarily give an officer superior wisdom, and the man on the ground is, other things being equal, the best judge of the proper application of general instructions. Post commanders complain that they are obliged now to explain why they have call sounded at one time instead of another, why their details for detached service are so large or so small, and so on to the end of the chapter of garrison administration. From superior headquarters comes a drooping fire in the rear of requests for long and elaborate explanations as to why some

petty detail has been made, and so on. These communications are official, and open to inspection, and the result is to weaken the authority and to destroy the independence of the post commander. Whether this supervision of post commanders is necessary, and whether the complaints we receive are well founded others can judge better than we. Coming to details we find an old officer writing to us as follows:

"In my twenty-six years' service as an officer, I never saw the Army in such bad shape. Officers are dissatisfied, Captains and 1st Lieutenants are anxious to retire on promotion, the best privates are disgusted and are buying themselves out. The fact is, officers are afraid of their men; not of the good soldier, of course, but of the 'guard-house lawyers,' who browbeat the good men, sneer at and insult the non-com. officers, who cannot do their duty unless backed, supported, and pushed by their officers.

"If a 'guard house lawyer' writes an anonymous letter to the authorities, instead of treating it as gentlemen in civil life would—destroy it and pay no attention to it—it is made official and referred for investigation. Officers are made to feel that they are not supported by their superiors or regarded by them as gentlemen who are honest and conscientiously trying to perform their military duty.

"The trouble is not in the laws made by Congress, but in the Regulations. Many were made by officers who never commanded companies and posts in the War, and no Regulations, however good, can be made that will justly cover all cases, companies and posts under all circumstances. The Regulations did no harm (except to martinet) when every sensible, experienced officer was allowed liberty of judgment in complying with them or not, but in the last two or three years every technical deviation from them has brought the officer into hot water with the authorities; and what is still worse, orders are issued that it is impossible to carry out without injury to the troops at many posts. Every experienced officer knows that the rules, regulations and details suitable for troops at a post in Arizona would not be proper, just or beneficial for troops at a post in Maine. Even the same company and post must vary in its management at different times. One infantry company may, for example, have only old men, the other a lot of recruits, and require non-com. officers to devote all their time to drilling, and to teaching the new men their duties, care of arms, clothing, persons and habits. To perform this duty by roster would, as every soldier knows, leave these recruits a poorly set up, unlovely drilled lot of poor soldiers. Yet to depart from the strict letter of orders places the captain in the power of any worthless man who chooses to get him into trouble for keeping two non-com. officers practically on special duty and carrying them for duty.

"The great superiority of regular troops over militia has been in its discipline, the enlisted men obeying promptly and implicitly without regard to hardship, discomfort or danger, the officers using their intelligence and judgment. All regular officers under the rank of brigadier commander are too near their men to ever be what is called popular with them. They, therefore, pride themselves upon being respected for the strictness and justice of their discipline. Now, when discipline is less exacting, some officers seem to try to be popular, and as they express it to satisfy or please the men. When duty is disagreeable, on account of bad weather or other reasons, every one grumbles, of course, but it is known that the commanding officer present is to be supported by his superiors, the duty is promptly and efficiently performed. If not, the duty, if done at all, is poorly done. The troops feel that they do it as a favor, and that they could get the commanding officer into trouble if they chose to report him."

We are in thorough sympathy with the effort to improve the condition of our enlisted men, but this should not be done at the expense of the officers' proper liberty of action. To make good officers feel that a legitimate exercise of the discretion that belongs to their position is likely to subject them to criticism from above, is to so weaken their authority as to destroy discipline, and thus bring upon the Army an evil worse than those from which we would escape. The affair at Walla Walla is a note of warning that should not pass unheeded.

On Wednesday of this week, July 1, occurred New Year's Day for the Services, the fiscal year of 1890-91 having died a natural death June 30. The new year starts with bright prospects for at least nine months to come. The remaining three months are likely to be dull.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

SINCE the law regulating promotion in the Army went into effect two hundred and seventy-six officers in all have been examined. Of these, fourteen were captains of infantry, six captains of artillery, ten captains of cavalry, eight officers of the Engineer Corp, two Ordnance, two Quartermaster, one of Subsistence Department, thirty-four first lieutenants and forty-two second lieutenants of cavalry; thirteen first lieutenants and sixteen second lieutenants of artillery; sixty-eight first lieutenants and sixty-second lieutenants of infantry. Of these, fifteen failed physically and two professionally. This has not met the expectations of some officers as to wholesale changes by the dropping of inefficient officers, but the War Department is satisfied with the result. The main purpose of the law is to stimulate officers to keep abreast of their profession and the weeding out of inefficients is only an incident. That there have been so few failures, during the first six months since the law went into operation, proves nothing. The examination papers received at Washington demonstrate a much higher order of merit than was anticipated, and prove that all our officers need is a stimulus to the exertion of their faculties. The few officers who were barely able to keep within the minimum percentage have been allowed to squeeze through, in the hope that their narrow escape will prompt them to greater exertion in the future.

It is argued, of course, that the knowledge obtained in cramming for an examination is not very permanent in its character, but something is gained, even in this way, and the stimulant to dormant faculties is not lost. It is very hard to take an interest in acquiring knowledge, however useful and valuable it may be, without a direct incentive to study, and this is now offered. The warning that the scope of the examination is to be extended in a few months is already having a very wholesome effect. Letters received in Washington from nearly every Army post show that many officers have taken to their books and are manifesting a keener interest in their every day work than ever before. While the war officers continue in the service the theoretical part of the examination cannot be extended, but eventually this feature will include the higher mathematics. Field engineering and minor tactics will be added within two or three months. The former will embrace hasty intrenchments, improvised bridge construction, the use of pick and axe, etc. The subject of minor tactics will include the protection of commands by reconnaissance, picket lines, outposts, etc.

THE Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to consider and report upon a plan for relieving the present stagnation in promotion, in the line of the Navy, has begun operations in a business-like way that gives promise of satisfactory conclusions. They convened on Saturday, and after three days spent in discussions of numerous papers, furnished by the Naval Intelligence Bureau, on the promotion systems of foreign navies and the various plans that have been suggested from time to time for the improvement of our personnel, adjourned until July 16, when they will probably reconvene at Annapolis. In the meantime the several members will each prepare a scheme, within certain defined limits, for presentation to, and discussion by the Board, when they reassemble. The unanimous conclusion reached from the discussions that ensued during the three days session was that economy should be one of the prime considerations to be taken into account in the preparation of any plan that might reasonably be expected to receive the sanction of Congress. Each member is therefore, going to work with the view of obtaining the greatest efficiency at the least possible cost. It is too early yet to predict what the Board will recommend, but with these principles established in the plan agreed upon there will be reason to hope for favorable action on the result of the Board's deliberations.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us some reflections upon the time-honored subject of the neglect by Congress to properly provide for the National militia. This is no new thing with Congress, its neglect of the Army and lack of appreciation of the value of military training are as old as the Revolutionary war,

when they let the Continental Army go ragged, hungry and penniless. This correspondent favors us with the suggestion that the War Department should make secure the record of every militia organization in the country that went to the war from the several States, Union or Confederate Armies, separate and distinct from the volunteers. He says: "No effort has been made to show what assistance the organized organizations rendered during the war. As it is, their record is lost or becomes a part of the volunteers. If the Rebellion Records Office would detail an officer of the Army to gather statistics relating to the service rendered by the organized militia, it would be of great benefit to the National Guard in increasing the *esprit de corps* among the organizations."

THE Germans say that it takes twenty years to find out about the truth of a battle. It takes longer than that sometimes in this country.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times, referring to recent discussions as to the usefulness of marines on board men of war, speaks of the excellent service rendered from time immemorial by the marines of the British Navy, and says: "Where would the English Navy be had it not been for the marines? Who quelled the mutiny at the Nore, stormed the rock of Gibraltar, gained laurels at the Crimea, and were foremost in every engagement in the late Egyptian war? Give your marines the chance, and they will do their duty. Then you will be proud of the boys."

AMONG the sculptures which attract particular attention at the Berlin International Art Exhibition is a colossal bronze group, "America awakening her sons to fight for liberty," a part of the great Washington monument which will be erected next year in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Ten years ago the Pennsylvania branch of the Order of the Cincinnati gave Prof. Rudolf Simmering, of Berlin, an order for this work, for which he will receive \$125,000.

THE Madison, Wis., Journal of June 19 states that a report made by Gen. Harnder, "near Macon, Ga., May 18, 1865," which has been long missing, has been found in the possession of "H. D. Weaver, of St. Paul, Minn." It is the original report of the chase and capture of J. F. Davis, and was taken by Weaver when he was clerk at brigade headquarters, when the paper was on its way to Washington. No one knew what became of it, and its disappearance has deprived some old soldiers of the reward to which they were entitled for assisting in the capture of Davis. A copy of the report was sent out, but as this was made some time after the war, it was incomplete. Weaver refuses to give up the report, and there seems to be no way now to compel him to do so.

In reply to the statement of James F. Roche appearing last week, Jacob Schneider, Chairman Committee on Convention, writes us from No. 92 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., saying: "The U. S. Regular Army and Navy Veterans were chartered by the State of New York on April 4th, 1885 (three years before Mr. Roche's organization was formed), and has continued ever since, even though our funds were purloined by the founders of the 'Society Army, Navy and Marine,' the predecessors of the 'Army and Navy Union.'

CHARLES DE ARNAUD was, on the 14th of January, 1862, paid by the Secretary of War \$2,000 for services rendered in spying out the movements and intentions of the rebels in August, 1861. He gave a receipt in full for this amount; but now he asserts that he was then in a state of dementia from the effect of wounds in the head, and sets up a claim for \$50,000, on the ground that his services were not those of a spy but of a military expert. The Court of Claims has decided against this claim, holding that his remedy is with Congress. They suggest that a claim for secret service is not collectable in law, "the secrecy which such contracts impose precluding any action for their enforcement." But this is not material to the case, as the claim is for services as a military expert. Concerning this the court says: "A 'military expert,' as a distinct official or unofficial personage, is unknown to military organizations, and is nowhere provided for in the statutes, is not mentioned in the Army Regulations, and is not recognized in any dictionary or other publication, military or otherwise, that has been called to our attention or that we have been able to find. We have always supposed that such generals as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and the other distinguished officers who led the Union Army to victory in the late war of the rebellion were 'military experts,' and were the only 'experts' employed by the United States in that conflict. The compensation sought to be recovered by the claimant in this action is greater than the amount paid to either one of those generals named his services during the entire period of war."

THE DRIGGS-SCHROEDER RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

TO LOYAL Americans who have watched the development of the rapid fire gun since the initiative was taken by England and France in 1881, the prominent position reached by the United States in this regard through the ingenuity and enterprise of two of its own officers cannot be otherwise than a source of pride and satisfaction.

Recognizing the great advantage of the rapid fire system, and anticipating the large field of employment for a reliable and effective weapon of this kind, Lieuts. W. H. Driggs and Seaton Schroeder, U. S. N., took hold of the subject four years ago, and by careful study and experiment developed a weapon that has already met with favor among naval experts the world over.

Although comparatively new, the Driggs-Schroeder gun may be said to rival, and in some features excel, the older and wider-known foreign weapons designed for the same work.

Like all new inventions, some defects were discovered in the originals, but the results reached in the trial of the first three-pounder, which was tested at Annapolis in 1883, warranted the inventors in pursuing more thoroughly the subject. The result has been new designs and new patents until the present perfect system has been reached.

The Government, although usually slow to recognize the merits of private inventions, quickly appreciated the importance and value of this one, as is shown by the promptness with which the Navy Department made a contract with the Driggs Ordnance Company for a number of these guns, after the flattering success that attended the first official trials. The Navy Department has not only given an order for 50 of these guns, 40 6 pounders and 10 3-pounders, but has negotiated for the right to use the patents under which they are constructed for 4-inch calibre, paying the inventors a royalty upon each gun. The first two of the latter have recently been completed at the Washington Navy yard and will shortly be tried.

The Army have also secured two of these guns—a 3-pounder and a 6 pounder—to test the advantages of the system as applied to the field and for the protection of torpedo mines, and it is presumed that an order for a large number will soon follow from the same source.

It is not to be presumed that our Army and Navy have ordered these through purely patriotic motives, for, although late legislation has made it incumbent upon the authorities to confine their purchases of ordnance, as well as all other war material, to domestic production, it is the aim of our ordnance authorities to keep pace with the times in all matters that come under their jurisdiction, and when, as has been shown in several instances recently, a foreign article is desired, because of its superiority to the domestic, the Departments have found no difficulty in arranging for its manufacture in this country, thus keeping within the law.

It, therefore, follows that the Driggs-Schroeder gun has other merits than being a purely American weapon, and it is the purpose of this article to show what some of these are.

The experimental stage having been passed the company is now at work, and is making good progress on the guns ordered by the Navy Department and by several foreign countries. They are being built by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Co., of Connecticut, under a contract with the Driggs Ordnance Co., of Washington, D. C. The present plant is equipped for turning out 1, 3 and 6 pounders, and will probably be enlarged for building larger calibres. The Driggs Ordnance Co.'s rapid fire guns now building are of the following denominations:

No.	Weight of pr. j. Building.	Calibre. In.	Remarks.
25	36	4.0	Building at Washington Navy-yard for Navy.
1	13	3.2	Building at Watervliet Arsenal for Army.
45	6	2.244	Building at Colt's Armory by Driggs Ord. Co. for Army and Navy.
10	3	1.85	" "
15	1	1.457	" "

Of these two, 1 6-pounder and one 3 pounder, have successfully passed the official tests at the Naval Ordnance Proving Grounds. One 6-pounder has been completed and delivered to the Army; it has successfully passed official test, and has been accepted.

The steel used in the construction of these guns is of the best quality furnished by the Midvale Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Iron Co. The records of the Government inspectors at these works show the steel used in the forgings to possess the following qualities:

Tensile strength.....	90,000 to 135,000 pds. per sq. in.
Elastic strength.....	50,000 to 80,000 pds. per sq. in.
Elongation.....	15 to 30 per cent. of its length
Contraction.....	30 to 50 per cent. of its length

The jacket, in two parts, the former one of which is termed a sleeve, is shrunk upon the tube, the two parts being connected under the trunnion band by the screw thread of the latter. A jacket on the adjacent surfaces of tube and sleeve transmits to the trunnions the thrust imparted by the rifling. The breech-mechanism is contained in the rear of the jacket, which forms a natural housing and protection for the same.

The great advantage of the rapid-fire system is

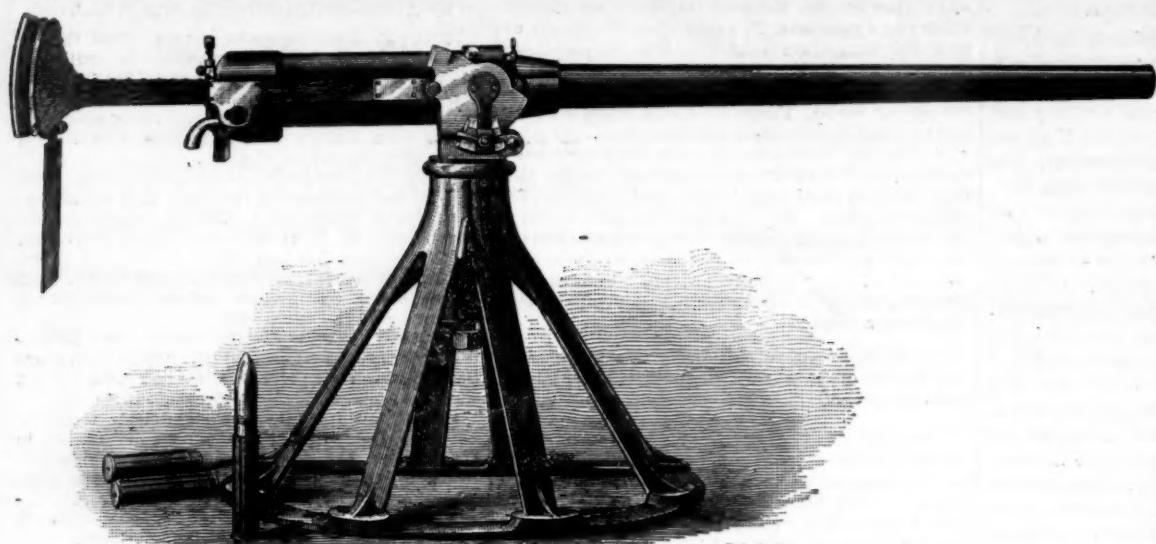


FIG. 1—THE DRIGGS SCHROEDER GUN ON CRINOLINE MOUNT.

necessarily dependent upon the details of the breech mechanism and ammunition. The main features are:

- 1st. Safety.
- 2d. Ease and rapidity of working the breech mechanism.
- 3d. Ease and rapidity of pointing.
- 4th. Velocity of projectile.
- 5th. Certainty and force of extraction.
- 6th. Protection of the mechanism.

All of these points have been worked out logically and practically in the Driggs-Schroeder system.

As applied especially to a system, the term "Safety" refers more particularly to the strength of the breech closure and the impossibility of igniting the charge before the breech is secured.

As regards the first point, the strength of the breech block of the Driggs-Schroeder gun and of its support is shown by the official reports to be sufficient in the 3 pdr. to sustain a chamber pressure of 60 tons, and in the 6-pdr. 70 tons per square inch, without passing the elastic strength of the metal.

Careful experiments have definitely demonstrated the impossibility of igniting the charge before the breech was fully closed.

Under the head of "safety" should be also mentioned a feature peculiar to the Driggs-Schroeder system, viz.: the ability to place the firing mechanism at half cock. This is a valuable addition, as

the gun can be left loaded and half-cocked without danger of accidental discharge, and be full cocked again without moving the block or handle.

One, if not the most important, feature in the Driggs-Schroeder breech closure is the extreme lightness of the block, that of the 3 pdr. weighing only 16 lbs. and that of the 6-pdr. only 26. These weights are much lower than in other systems.

The advantage of lightness in the breech block is further enhanced by the fact that the block revolves upon an interior axle, the full weight coming on the handle for only a very small portion of its motion (6 tenths of an inch in the 6-pdr., and

inch from the extractors) is of advantage not only in that time is thus saved, but in that the danger is eliminated of jamming the cartridge by raising the block up against it before it is so placed as to enter the chamber—an accident which must be particularly guarded against in other systems which require the cartridge to be placed and held against the extractors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUN.

Ease of pointing is promoted in the Driggs-Schroeder system, first, by the introduction of a disc of white metal, reducing the friction of the pivot, and, second, by the position of the stock, which is on the right side of the gun, so that the pointing is done from the right shoulder, which is the position taken by most people in the use of fire-arms.

The saving of weight effected in the breech closure is utilized by increasing the length of the bore without increasing the total weight of the gun, the immediate result of which is an increase in the muzzle velocity. The mean velocity obtained from five shots was 2,048 f. r., using the Hotchkiss common shell of 1,500 grammes.

The 6-pdr. has a length of bore of 45 calibres, and its increase of M. V. over that of a 40-calibre gun should therefore be slightly greater than in the 3 pdr. The official reports did not assign a velocity to this gun, several trial shots being made with different loadings. The maximum increase over the performance of the 40-calibre guns, with the same loading, was 107 f. s.

In the 3-pdr. the twist of rifling begins with one turn in 100 calibres, ending with one turn in 25 calibres; in the 6 pdr. it is one turn in 150 calibres to 1 in 27. In both the connecting curve is a semi-cubical parabola. In consequence of the greater length of bore, this rapid twist is attained with a more gradual curve than is found in shorter guns with less rapid twist.

The Driggs-Schroeder gun has two independent extractors, either of which will eject the empty case. If one should become disabled, therefore, the gun can still continue the fire. The strain is divided on the two sides of the cartridge head, so that if one side of the rim should be weak or should part the case would be safely ejected by the other extractor.

The entire mechanism necessary to work the gun (excepting the operating handle) is protected by the hood of the breech, thus preventing liability of injury to any of the parts by hostile shot, accidental blows or falling fragments, dirt, etc.

As regards endurance, that of the Driggs-Schroeder gun will undoubtedly prove equal to any, the motion and shape of the parts of the mechanism being such as to promote strength and durability. The rectilinear motion of the firing pin causes it to strike the cap fairly in line with its motion, so that no bending strain is brought upon the point, as is the case in other systems where the hammer has a circular motion. Such a bending strain sometimes breaks the point of such a hammer and leaves it embedded in the cap, and as the block cannot move until the point is withdrawn, this accident becomes a serious one. Furthermore, the rectilinear motion aims of a much smaller point, which in turn requires but a small hole in the face-plate, and thereby greatly increases the support of the cap and decreases the chance of escape of gas into the mechanism. Attempts have been made by filing away the metal of the cap to reduce its strength sufficiently to make it fail to obturate; but the support afforded by the Driggs-Schroeder block is so perfect that the attempts were unsuccessful.

In opening the breech the firing pin is always retracted

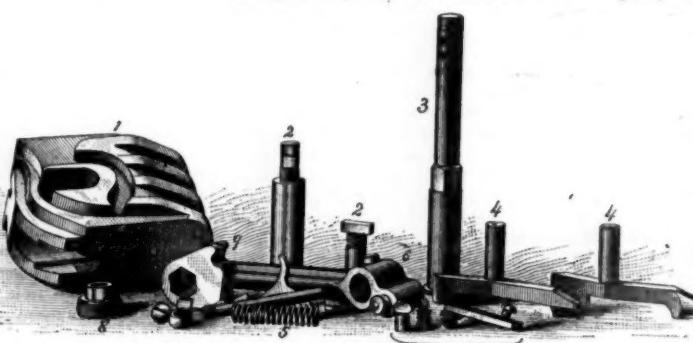
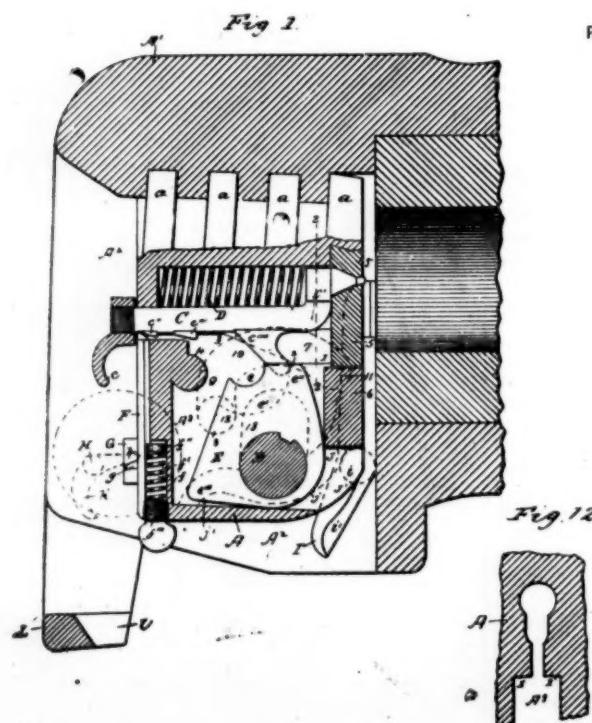


FIG. 2.—PARTS OF THE MECHANISM.

FIG. 3 - MECHANISM OF THE BLOCK.



to within the limits of the block before the latter can descend, so that it is impossible that the point should be broken or bent. This results naturally from the position of the cam, which is quoted, in the report on the 3-pdr., as "being always interposed to prevent the firing pin from striking the cap until the breech is locked."

The advantage of the remarkably light breech-block becomes greatly accentuated in heavy calibres and constitutes a strong argument for the adoption of the system in the main batteries of naval vessels and for field guns using metallic case ammunition.

The official report of the trial of the first 6-pounder conducted at Annapolis in 1889, and which resulted in the contract from the Navy Department upon which the Driggs Company is now engaged, gives results which may be summarized as follows:

A trial was first made to see how far it was necessary to shove the cartridge home before the breech-block could be closed. It was found that the breech could not be closed with the rim of the cartridge more than three-fourths of an inch from the extractors.

The possibility of firing before the breech is closed and securely locked was next tested and it was found impossible to fire before the breech was properly closed and locked.

A number of rounds were fired to test the general working of the breech mechanism, and afterwards trial was made to ascertain the greatest number of rounds that could be fired in one minute, the crew consisting of three men, one to point and fire, one to load and work the breech mechanism, and one to pass ammunition. Eighteen rounds were actually fired, and one miss-fire occurred; making allowance for the time required to withdraw the loaded cartridge in excess of that required for an empty case, this would place the number of rounds per minute, with an unpracticed crew, at 20. The shortest time between fires was 2 seconds, and the longest 7 seconds when the miss-fire took place.

After a number of rounds to test the facility for loading at different elevations the continuous fire test was made, during which 63 rounds were fired in 4 minutes and 23 seconds.

The platform upon which the mount was secured became loose during the trial, and the gun, not being rigidly fixed, required frequent changes of elevation.

The total number of rounds fired during the trial was 101, and the duration of trial about one hour. The breech mechanism remained cool and no injury was detected either in the breech-block or grooves. The locking device for holding up the breech-block when closed appeared satisfactory, and the strength and endurance of the breech mechanism were found to be ample.

The following are some particulars of the 1, 3 and 6-pounder Driggs-Schroeder R. F. guns :

	1-pdr.	3-pdr.	6-pdr.
Calibre.....inches..	1.457	1.85	2.244
Length of bore....."	35	81.45	100.98
Length of bore....."	24	44	45
Length of rifling.....inches..	30.768	65.75	98.3
Length of gun....."	38	87.28	107.98
Do. with shoulder-piece, "	52	105.75	128.9
No. of grooves.....	12	20	24
Depth of grooves.....inches..	0.015	0.0158	0.015
Width of lands....."	0.0594	0.0767	0.0737
Weight of gun complete, lbs..	73	497	800
Weight of breech-block, "	6	16	26
Weight of shoulder-piece, "	6	12	23
Weight of powder.....oz..	2.82	27.53	31.5
Weight of projectile.....lbs..	1.1	3.8	6
Muzzle velocity of projectile.....foot-seconds.	1,875	2,000	1,880
No. of fires per minute.....	30		
Twist of rifling: 1-pounder—1 turn in 20 calibres.			
" " 3 pounder—1 turn in 100 to 1 in 25 cal.			
" " 6-pounder—1 turn in 150 to 1 in 27 cal.			

ACTION OF BREECH MECHANISM.

The breech being closed and the gun fired, the action of the mechanism is as follows: The operator revolves the handle through about 90 degrees of arc. This opens the breech, full cocks the firing mechanism, and extracts and throws to the rear the empty cartridge cases. The breech being closed the block is supported by the cam, *B*, Fig. 3, the wall *2*, resting on the upper toe, *c*, of the cam. This cam fits in a recess in the centre of the block, *A*, and is mounted on the main bolt *3*, Fig. 2, to the outer end of which is secured the handle. That part of the bolt on which the cam fits is hexagonal in cross section, so that bolt and cam must turn together. Over the cam recess, in another cavity of the block, fits the firing pin, *C*, with an upturned head, *c'*, bearing against the spiral main spring, *D*. A projecting lug, *c''*, on the firing pin, takes in a groove on the cam. (Groove shown in *9*, Fig. 2.)

The first movement of the handle revolves the cam (independently of the block), moving the point *c'*, to the rear. This point bearing against the lug *c''*, moves the firing pin back sufficiently to withdraw its point, and allow the block to drop.

Continuing the movement of the handle, the lower left hand corner, (as shown by sketch) of the cam, *c'*, bears down hard on the bottom of the block, forcing it down with powerful leverage. This downward movement of the block is permitted, and controlled, by the upper part of the cam, which slides along the inclined wall *2-8*. At the same time the guide grooves of the block descend over the pins *12*, *12*, until the pins occupy the positions *9*, *9*. These pins are inserted through the walls of the gun (one on each side), the inner ends projecting into the guide grooves.

The block ceases to drop when the bands *a*, *a*, *a*, are well clear of their grooves *a*, *a*, *a*. At this time the main bolt *B*, has arrived at the upper end of the elongated opening *13*.

A further movement of the handle revolves the cam, forcing the firing pin to the rear and cocking it. At this stage of the cam's revolution, a round pin *4*, Fig. 3, fits into the recess *c*, of the cam, and block and cam necessarily revolve together until the breech is open. The two extractors, *4*, *4*, Fig. 2, one on each side of the chamber, revolve on projecting arms fitting into the cheeks of the jacket. The front face of the block on each side is cut away to receive these extractors. (See *1*, Fig. 2.) The lower ends of the extractors are curved.

The first part of the movement of the handle causes the block to exert a powerful camming effect on the extractors, moving them to the rear

only a slight amount, but sufficient to loosen the cartridge case throughout its entire length.

The movement then becomes abrupt, throwing the case sharply to the rear.

A reverse motion of the handle closes the breech. Pistol grip on the side contains a trigger connected with a sear. Pulling the trigger releases the locking lug from the sear arm, the spiral spring then throws the firing pin forward and explodes the cartridge.

On Monday last an exhaustive test was made of the first 6-pdr. gun furnished the Navy under contract with the Navy Department.

Two hundred rounds were fired in about four hours. Some 75 of these were mainly for rapidity of fire and to observe what effect heat would have upon the mechanism. The crew for this test consisted of three men, two working the gun and the third passing ammunition. These were all employed at the Proving Grounds, but only one had any previous knowledge of rapid-fire guns.

The one who loaded, extracted, and closed the breech, had never worked a rapid-fire gun before during actual firing and had only received but short instruction with dummy cartridges the day before the test.

The first volley for rapidity was five rounds in 16½ seconds, the second five rounds in 18 seconds, then eight rounds in 20 seconds, or a rate of 24 rounds per minute. It was conceded that with practice 30 rounds per minute could easily be attained.

A test for endurance and accuracy was then made, consisting in the rapid firing of 61 rounds. The time occupied in this was 3 min. 35 sec., the best record being made during the second minute, when 20 rounds were fired. After this firing an attempt was made to get the temperature of the muzzle, but as the thermometer only registered 212 deg., and as the mercury shot up to that point almost at once, no accurate record could be made. The estimate was over 300 deg. The mechanism during this firing was cool, but later in the test became very hot. Some deliberate firing was then made, about 40 rounds being fired at the rate of 15 per minute. Tests for accuracy were then made, all of 20 shots falling inside a lateral distance of six feet at 1,500 yards.

From start to finish the gun worked perfectly, nothing having given out or failed in any way. At the conclusion of the test the mechanism was critically examined and found perfect; the bore was star gauged, and no alteration detected, so that it may be said that the gun came out of the test in as good a condition as it entered it, and that it never for a moment failed to work perfectly.

THE twenty-second reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac opened at Buffalo on Friday of this week, amid scenes of patriotic enthusiasm and delightful remembrances of the days of yore. Buffalo had spared no pains to make the reunion a success, and the veterans and their friends were delighted with the reception tendered them. The grand parade, Regulars, militia, G. A. R., Fire Department, etc., takes place Saturday.

THE most annoying feature of the baccarat affair in England for the Prince of Wales must be the criticisms he receives, on the point of honor involved, in the military circles of the Continent. The German papers point to the occupations and amusements in which German crown princes spend their time as a rebuke to the Prince of Wales. German papers deliver homilies upon the vices and corruptions of the English aristocracy, and the low standard of military honor shown in the affair at Tranby Croft—three high officers of the British Army joining in playing cards with a "youngster," one of them cheating, and the whole party entering into an agreement not to tell, which some one of them violated.

THE sudden appearance of a lake covering more than three hundred square miles in the well-known sunken area in California near the Arizona line, is perhaps the most striking phenomenon the earth has presented for our amusement since she blew the top off a mountain in Japan three years ago and deluged the country with mud. The water of the new lake is supposed to come from the Colorado river, but the channel has not been discovered, and it is thought to be underground. The water first appeared at Salton, a place where a bed of rock salt lying deep within the depression is mined and manufactured. Among many theories to be advanced, it is just possible that in the heavy rise of the Colorado last year this salt bed was penetrated by the water and channels formed by solution of the salt. The annual rise of the river comes in June, and the channels formed last year may be reoccupied now. If this is the true explanation, the slightest flow of water through the salt bed would intensify the dissolving action by bringing fresh water constantly to the attack, and the rate of flow would increase rapidly as the salt dissolved away. That an increase of this kind has taken place seems to be indicated by the meagre accounts received from California. If this is the explanation, the flooding of the depression will result in nothing but damage, for as soon as the river falls and lessens its supply of water, the hot, dry air of the desert will soon reduce the lake to nothingness. If, on the other hand, as Major Powell suggests, the lake is formed by the breaking down of the river bank, it is impossible to say how extensive the flooding may be. The banks are sand, and may be cut down indefinitely. Army officers will remember that Cap-

tain (then Lieutenant) Wheeler of the Engineer Corps was ordered to determine, by examination and survey, the feasibility of filling the whole depression, making a lake covering about 1,200 square miles. His conclusion was that the whole flow of the Colorado river is not sufficient to overcome the evaporation from that area in that climate, and that the amount of tunnelling required to bring water from the Pacific was too great to permit recourse to that method. Times have changed since that report was made, and the art of tunnelling has been improved and cheapened so much that if a substantial benefit from the artificial lake could be proved, the tunnel project might be worth considering. The difficulty is that no benefit to agriculture from the work can be proved conclusively. Lake Moeris in Egypt, which Herodotus described, served as a reservoir of water for irrigation besides having other uses. Nothing of the kind could be expected from the projected California lake. Whatever benefit it conferred would come from evaporation alone, and to depend upon that uncertain and uncontrollable quantity would make the enterprise the greatest gamble a Government ever entered upon.

THE formal transfer of the Weather Bureau from the War Department to the Agricultural Department, under an act of Congress, took place, July 1, when Gen. Greely relinquished the duties as Chief of the Bureau, and Secretary Rusk assumed them on behalf of the Department of Agriculture. Maj. Henry H. C. Dunwoody and Lieuts. Wm. A. Glassford, Joseph E. Maxfield, and J. P. Finley have been detailed to serve with the Weather Bureau as reorganized. All but Lieut. Finley will probably remain in Washington on duty, he remaining for the present at his post in California.

In an article in "Macmillan's Magazine" on the Russian soldier the writer says: "Without his captain he would be in deadly perplexity. Who would think of him, lead him, or punish him? His captain may possibly defraud him of his due or ill-treat him in anger, but, nevertheless, he loves him better than he would a German officer whose punishments are just and well considered. If a European soldier were to see his non-commissioned officer drunk, discipline would become impossible; but the Russian puts him to bed, wipes him clean, and obeys him as faithfully as ever on the morrow when his fit is over."

THE Secretary of War has done a sensible thing in increasing the allowance of post flags from one to two per year. The wear and tear of the elements under the one per year rule left, towards its end, only a few ragged strips to float from the flagstaffs of our garrisoned posts.

AN order will be issued from the H. Q. A. in a few days amending par. 417, A. R., to provide for a warning call 15 minutes before taps are sounded at 11 P. M. This change has been found desirable on account of the excuses made by many enlisted men that their watches were slow or out of order.

UNDER the act of July 5, 1884, authorizing the retirement of officers of the Pay Department after twenty years' service, the President has directed the retirement of Maj. Peter P. Hall and Henry G. Thomas, both of whom have been incapacitated for active service for six or seven years past. They made application to be retired shortly after the law passed, but appointments having been stopped to the corps the authorities have always preferred to utilize the vacancies on the limited retired list for other branches of the Service where some benefit in the way of promotion might ensue. These are the first retirements that have occurred under the 20 year law. By these retirements the number of paymasters is reduced to 31, two in excess of the quota fixed by the act referred to. By age retirement alone the number will not be reduced to the authorized limit until September, 1892, when Maj. De Witt C. Poole becomes 64 years of age. These last retirements, that of Capt. A. W. Buell, Asst. Surg., and the retirement this week of Maj. Geo. E. Head, 3d Inf., under the 30 years' service law, fills up the limited retired list to within about half a dozen of the number authorized, and practically relieves the active list of all the officers subject to retirement. The total number of retired officers is now about 600.

THE number of civilian appointments to the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Army has been limited to 24. Nineteen candidates received letters of authority several weeks ago to appear for examination. Five more have been added to the number since. They are: E. A. Shuttleworth, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; J. W. Ewing, of Evansville, Ind.; G. W. Cole, of St. Louis; Robert Sewell, of Camden, N. J., and John Howard, of Governor's Island, N. Y. The latter is a son of Major Gen. O. O. Howard. It is announced from the War Department that these are

all the candidates that will be named, unless some of them should fail, in which event others will be designated until twenty-four in all are successful. This number has been fixed upon as about the surplus of vacancies that will exist on June 30, after the West Point graduates and non-commissioned officers have been assigned. But for the fact that there are to be some assignments as additional to the Engineer Corps and the artillery, there would not be so many available vacancies in the infantry and cavalry for civilians. It is understood that the first five of the graduates will be assigned to the Engineer Corps. A number, how many has not yet been decided, will also be assigned as additional to the artillery. On July 1 there were ninety-eight vacancies in all in the cavalry and infantry, with sixty-five graduates and seventeen non-commisioned officers to provide for; this would leave only eighteen vacancies for civilians, but in view of the assignment of some of the graduates as additional, the Secretary concluded to fix the number of civilian appointments at twenty-four.

The current number of the Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute contains the discussion of the naval prize essay for 1891, by Ensign A. P. Niblack, on "the enlistment, training and organization of crews for our new ships." The participants are Commanders G. H. Wadleigh and J. B. Coghill, Lieut-Commander E. H. C. Leutz, Lieutenants C. B. T. Moore, R. C. Smith and W. F. Fullam, and Ensign A. P. Niblack. Commander Wadleigh thought the most important point of all was promotion from the ranks. "It is believed that the Navy is the only Service in the United States, public or private, where the boy who commences at the foot of the ladder cannot climb to the top if he has it in him to do so." These essays and discussions do great good to the Navy, and their results will show in the future even more than now. The other articles in this number are on Ship and Squadron Drill, by Lieutenant R. C. Smith, U. S. N.; "On a method for calculating the stability of ships," by Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U. S. N.; "High Explosives in War," by Commander F. M. Barber, U. S. N.; "Proposed Day, Night and Fog Signals," by Ensign A. P. Niblack; "The Samoan Hurricane."

A GENERAL ORDER was issued from the War Department on Friday discontinuing the three Military Divisions and making assignments to Departments as follows: Major General O. O. Howard to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y.; Major General N. A. Miles to the Dept. of Missouri, which will embrace the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territories, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill.; Brig. General John R. Brooke to the department of the Plate, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., and the State of Colorado is added to that department; Brig. General Wesley Merritt to the Dept. of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.; Brig. General D. S. Stanley to command the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, Tex.; Brig. General T. H. Ruger to command the Dept. of California, with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.; Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook, to the Dept. of Arizona, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal.; Brig. Gen. A. V. Kautz, to command the Dept. of Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. The order directs that the officers thus assigned report direct to the major general commanding.

THE press this week has evolved a mountain out of a mole hill, in considering the question, which has recently arisen officially, as to the right of the Commanding General, Division of the Atlantic, to detail an officer of the Staff Department on duty within his division, and to some extent subject to his orders, as member of a General Court-martial. One paper sees in this a revival of the old controversy which led to General Sherman's quarrel with the War Department and the removal of his headquarters to St. Louis. So far as we are informed from Washington it is simple bosh. The division commander did make the detail alluded to, the officer performed the duty cheerfully we have no doubt, but the chief of his department deeming, if such details were frequent, it might interfere with the especial duties of his staff officer, submitted the matter to the Secretary of War for a ruling as to the eligibility of the officer in question for court-martial detail. Neither the division commander nor the chief of the bureau cares, we take it, which way the decision goes, the desire being to settle a question, over which there has been no friction, so as to avoid even the appearance of friction.

ELIZABETH McL. HAUGHEY is at present staying at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Her address for August will be Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, June 30, 1891.

The visit of the cadets to Peekskill on Thursday, June 25, was thoroughly enjoyed by them and the day will long be remembered as among the most pleasant of Camp Sherman. Fifty-four members of the 1st Class, under Capt. Craig, left the post at 7:50 by ferry, leaving Garrison at about 8 A. M. An account of their entertainment at the camp was given in the JOURNAL last week. Suffice it to say that there was nothing to mar the pleasure of the trip from which the cadets returned about seven, enthusiastic in their admiration of the Seventy, whose hospitality was thoroughly appreciated. Cadets Dickson, Jerny, Summerall, Rutherford, Lelzel, Arnold, Moore, Hoffer, Walker, Prince, Michie, Davison, Anderson, Weeks, Harison, Cole, Coe, Blanchard, Barnhardt, Lindsey, Supton, Conrad, Adams, Swezey, Burgess, Chase, Koehart, Morton, Pines, Reeves, Reeve, Leary, Fitzgerald, Yates, O'Connell, Kirkpatrick, Whitney, Smith, Palmer, Hickok, Jameson, Newman, Wiley, Miller, Stokes, Stetson, Davis, W. D. Parker, James, Woodward, Mearns, Gleason, Haney, Norman, Bakely, Harris, Threlkeld, McMasters and Morton were the cadets who formed the party of visitors.

Col. Hawkins, Dr. Carter, Lieuts. Johnston and Hardin accompanied the party.

Muster took place this morning. The new cadets will go into camp during the day.

There will be four hops, including the german, this week. The 4th of July hop on Saturday will last until 11:30. The 4th of July exercises, which will take place on Saturday morning, will consist as usual of the reading of the Declaration of Independence and of a 4th of July oration. Cadet Captain Palmer has been chosen by the class to deliver the oration. Col. Henry M. Black, 25th Inf.; Mrs. and Miss Black, Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, her daughters, Mrs. Lawler and Miss Mamie Sturgis, Lieut. Fred T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., and Mrs. Van Liew; Lieut. L. M. Koehler, 6th Cav., and Lieut. Gordon Voorhees, a recent graduate, have been among recent guests at the hotel. Mrs. Duncan, sister of Col. Wilson, and the Misses Campbell, have been guests of Colonel and Mrs. Wilson. Major and Mrs. George McKee left the post on Thursday after a visit of several days, for Lake George. Lieut. and Mrs. McKinstry will occupy the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Hunter. Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, aide-de-camp to General Merritt, is visiting friends at the post.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

UNDER this heading the Chicago Tribune publishes the following:

CHICAGO, May 28.

Editor of the Tribune:

For the information of Mr. Blalock, who supposed himself the only surviving son of a Revolutionary soldier, allow me to say my father, Willard Church, born in Mansfield, Tolland County, Conn., in 1758, enlisted in a Connecticut regiment in 1775 for the term of 18 months, and was discharged in January, 1777, at Newtown, Pa. The following May he re-enlisted in a Connecticut regiment for three years, and was discharged in April, 1780, at Springfield, N. J. He then shipped at New London, Conn., on board a privateer, which craft was captured by a British man-of-war, and my father with others was imprisoned nine months in the Old Jersey prison ship in New York bay. After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, hostilities ceasing, he was released before articles of peace had been signed.

Among the memorable engagements in which he participated the most noted was the storming of Stony Point Fort on the Hudson, under the command of Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was one of 200 volunteers who, with fixed bayonets but unloaded guns, proceeded in advance of the main Army for the purpose of drawing the fire of the garrison. The plan was for the main storming force to rush in and capture the guns while they were being reloaded. The fort was taken, but the ruse was only a partial success. The attack was made at midnight and was intended to be a surprise. The guns of the advance force were unloaded lest a chance shot should prematurely alarm the garrison.

Willard Church was married in 1795 in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., and of the nine children born to him, all of whom grew up to have families of their own, four still survive. The oldest, aged 88, resides in East Saginaw, Mich. The next, aged 85, lives in Adrian, Mich. The undersigned, aged 78, has resided in Chicago the last 38 years. The youngest of the family, aged 75, resides in Gratiot County, Mich. This brother participated in the late Civil War. He was first captain in the 26th Michigan Regiment, and was subsequently appointed the chaplain of his regiment, and was at the front when the war closed and witnessed the surrender of Gen. Lee. His son, with the rank of colonel, was on Gen. Miles's staff, in command at Fort Monroe. Col. Nathan Church transferred the fallen President of the Confederacy from the steamer to the fort, and probably knows as much about the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis as any other man. You see we are a family of fighters, having as one of our ancestors the celebrated Capt. Church, of Rhode Island, the great Indian warrior of Colonial times. *LEROY CHURCH.*

Willard Church was the grandfather of the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In addition to Col. Nathan Church here mentioned, he had two grandsons of his name in the Army during the War of the Rebellion as well as one son. By a curious coincidence, these four descendants of Willard in the military service were at one time gathered together in the same brigade, though they came from the several States of New York, Illinois and Michigan. Col. Nathan Church received at the close of the War from Gen. Miles the offer of a commission in the Regular Army, but he preferred civil life. He is now a prosperous citizen of his native State of Michigan, which he has served as quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion have tendered a banquet, July 6, at the Omaha Club, Omaha, to General Rutherford B. Hayes, Commander in Chief of the Order.

RECENT developments in chemical science promote belief in the existence of elementary forms of matter not yet actually observed. Certain peculiarities in the spectrum of the sun are thought to indicate that much of its matter is still in such elementary forms owing to its intense heat.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The Hotchkiss rapid fire gun batteries supplied to the new revenue cutters appear to be especially adapted for revenue vessels. They require fewer men to serve them than the 3-inch rifles, and in point of efficiency are far superior to the latter pieces. The 8 pounder rapid fire gun has been supplied to the Morris, Winona and Galveston. Its initial velocity is 1,870 feet per second, with a penetration energy of 4 inches of steel and 12 inches of wood backing. The gun and mount weighs 1,800 pounds. The metal of the gun is tested to withstand a tensile strain of 96,000 pounds to the square inch. This is more severe test than is given any type of Government ordnance.

June 27.—Lieutenant J. E. Rindburg, assigned to temporary duty on the Winona at Newburg, N. Y., 3d Lieutenant C. S. Craig, to temporary duty on the Dallas at Portland, Me.

A stay of three months in the services of Mr. C. E. Emery, Consulting Engineer of the Revenue Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is understood that in the early fall a new incumbent will be ready to assume control.

The new uniform regulations for the Revenue Marine may be expected in the course of the next ten days. The need of a regular prescribed uniform has long been felt.

The rotten condition of the revenue cutter Bibb's hull precludes the commissioning of this vessel.

Revenue Marine officers need not be surprised to learn of boards being convened to inspect the various vessels of the service, with the view of personally observing the drill and discipline of each crew. Everything points now to a strong military policy, one that will bring the service in close touch with the Navy. Reports from various sources are to the effect that there is much laxity in uniform dress and drill on many vessels. To such crafts Boards of Inspection may prove embarrassing.

The new revenue cutter Galveston made a speed on her official trial of 12 knots. The result of the trial is evidence of too fine pitch in the propellers. It is likely that a coarser pitch will be substituted.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Thursday.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., and a party of friends have returned to San Francisco from a hunting expedition in the Yosemite Valley.

The friends of Private Secretary Raymond will be pleased to learn that he is being much benefited by his sojourn at Atlantic City, and that his complete recovery is now assured.

CHAPLAIN JOHN D. PARKER, U. S. A., contributes to the Kansas City Scientist an interesting account of a remarkable cloudburst which occurred in September, 1890, near Fort Bowie, Ariz.

In the July Century Major G. W. Baird, formerly of Gen. Miles's staff, concludes an illustrated paper on "General Miles's Indian Campaigns."

The retirement, July 1, of Col. Joseph G. Tilford, 9th U. S. Cav., causes the following promotions in the cavalry arm: Lieut. Col. James Biddle, 5th, to Colonel 9th; Major H. E. Noyes, 4th, to Lieut. Colonel 5th; and Captain E. G. Fochet, 8th, to Major 4th.

The retirement July 1 of Col. Alexander Piper, 5th U. S. Art., causes the following promotions in the artillery arm: Lt. Col. Wm. M. Graham, 5th, to Colonel 5th; Maj. F. L. Guenther, 2d, to Lieutenant Colonel 5th, and Capt. Jos. B. Campbell, 4th, to Major 2d. This will keep Col. Graham at the Presidio of San Francisco; Lt. Col. F. L. Guenther will go to the Pacific Coast, and Maj. J. B. Campbell likely to Fort Trumbull, Ct.

Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon, of Mich., has been appointed the civilian member of the Board on Ordnance and Fortification in accordance with a special provision in the last fortification act. This appointment was predicted in the JOURNAL at the time the act was passed. It is an excellent choice. Since the adjournment of Congress Gen. Cutcheon has given closer study than ever to the subject of coast defence, and, having the happy faculty and the necessary breadth of mind for quickly grasping the point of any subject, however intricate, the Army members will find him well posted in his duties, and a most valuable acquisition to the board. It would have been difficult to find a civilian whose appointment would have given more satisfaction to the other members of the board and to Congress. The next meeting of the board will occur about the middle of the month, when it is expected Gen. Cutcheon will be present for the first time.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Col. James Biddle, promoted from 5th Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav. Capt. C. P. Miller, A. G. M., is ordered to Fort Sheridan, Ill., on official business connected with that post. Sick leave granted Capt. J. A. Fessenden, 5th Art., for four months. 2d Lieut. James Mitchell, 15th Inf., is relieved from signal duty, and on expiration of his leave will join his company. 1st Lieutenant James A. Irons, 20th Inf., is ordered for examination for promotion by board at Fort Leavenworth. 2d Lt. H. T. Ferguson, 7th Inf., is transferred to the 23d Inf., and assigned to Co. C of that regiment. Majrs. P. G. Hall and H. G. Thomas, paymaster, are relieved under the 20 years' service act, and Asst. Surg. J. W. Buell for disability. (S. O., July 2, H. Q. A.)

The Secretary of War has decided to assign graduates of West Point as follows: The first five to Engineers Corps.

Cavalry—Furlong, Osborne and Glasgow, to 1st; Horn and White to 3d; Anderson to 4th; Seeger and Winans to 5th; Howard and Lindsey to 6th; Lyon, Corcoran and Fleming to 7th; Livermore and Crabb to 8th; Fuller and Armstrong to 9th; Johnson to 10th.

Infantry—H. A. Smith to 1st, Hines and Whitman to 2d, Jarvis, G. H. B. Smith and Swettzer to 4th, Heavey, Washland Crowley to 5th, Hine and Safford to 6th, Horsey and B. M. to 7th, Ladde to 8th, Pierce to 9th, Settle to 10th, Williams to 11th, Hero and Drew to 12th, Odgen to 13th, Donworth and Bradley to 14th, Bortsch, Bush and Hirsch to 15th, Guyer and Sorrey to 16th, Schaeffer and Donovan, 17th, Grote, 18th; Murphy and Frazier to 19th, Chapman to 20th, Upton to 21st, Hamilton and Ely, 22d, Clark and Royden to 23d, Jackson and Jenks to 24th, and Voorhies to 25th.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

A charcoal stock in the Antrim Furnace, Michigan, made a run of 1,050 days with a single lining, consuming in that time 146,000 cords of wood, and turning 115,400 tons of ore into 66,337 tons of pig iron, a daily average of 63½ tons.

According to *Le Yacht*, the Russian Minister of Marine has decided on the adoption of the Canet system for the quick firing guns of the Russian Navy. This decision has been arrived at on the report of a special committee sent to investigate the various systems of Krupp, Gruson, and Armstrong.

The experience of the Army Magazine Gun Board with Wetterlin smokeless powder has proven that size has the effect of increasing the pressure, and in recent trials it has been found necessary to reduce the charge. The trial by the Army Magazine Board with the Kraug-Jorgensen rifle of .315 calibre having shown favorable results, the inventors have decided to make a rifle of .30 calibre, the size fixed upon by the Ordnance Department.

The coming test of the 4.72-inch Hotchkiss, Canet and Armstrong rapid-fire guns by the Army Ordnance Bureau will be interesting not only in determining the relative merits of these three rapid-fire systems, but in establishing the best brand of smokeless powder used in the test. The French powder will be used in the Hotchkiss and Canet guns and cordite in the Armstrong. There is great rivalry between the makers of these two powders, which are generally regarded as the best now made.

A despatch from Manchester, June 27, says: "A private exhibition was given here to-day of a new gun which, it is predicted, will supersede a great part of the ordnance now in use. The inventor is J. E. Bott, an engineer, and the details as to the design, etc., of the new piece are kept a profound secret until the American and continental patents have been secured. The principle of the gun is pneumatic, and it is ascertained that it will surpass the Ziilinski gun in range, and that it will throw 50 pounds of dynamite a distance of three miles. The new weapon, it is asserted, can be fired twice a minute."

The United Service Gazette says: "All the ships of the Channel squadron have now completed their yearly prize firing with successful results so far as the accuracy is concerned, but a new difficulty, which was suspected before, has been experienced in firing the 13.5 guns, the tubes used with these guns constantly failing to ignite the charge. The distance between the tube and the charge is about two feet, and the use of a primer to convey the flame is required to overcome the difficulty. The *Camperdown* had many misfires in this way, and the other ships are almost as bad."

Speaking on the subject of smokeless powder, Mr. F. S. Very, late U. S. Navy, who has recently come across the water on business connected with the Washington branch of the Hotchkiss Co., said to our Washington representative the other day that the experimental stage in this matter is now passed, and that nearly all the foreign countries are successfully using smokeless brands for high-power cannon as well as small arms. Concerning their keeping qualities, he says his firm has been using the French smokeless powder in all of their guns for the past year and a half and they have not as yet found any ground of complaint on that or any other score. He regards the French powder, especially for cannon, as the best powder now extant. For small arms he is not sure that perfection has been reached as yet, but several desirable brands are in practical use.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Arizona.—*Brig.-Gen. A. McD. McCook.*

A FLAGSTAFF despatch of June 27 says: "Keams Canyon advices are that the troops have arrived, and that Col. H. C. Corbin, A. G., with eight troops of the 10th Cav., under command of Major McClellan, also the troops from Fort Wingate, were preparing to attack the Oraiba factions. Col. Corbin is acting directly under the instructions of Gen. McCook, and it is the purpose of Col. Corbin to endeavor to arrest the medicine men and ringleaders of the hostile band, and take them off the reservation, but it is believed that such an action on the part of the troops will be a signal for a battle."

FORT MONROE, VA.

A Herald correspondent writes:

Capt. G. J. Fiebiger, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., has brought his family to the Point, where they will spend the summer. Mrs. General Humphreys and daughters, of Washington, will spend a month with her son, Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Artillery.

Miss Kelton, daughter of Adj't. General Kelton, and her cousin, Miss Knapp, a young English lady, are here on a visit, the guests of Mrs. General De Russy.

Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, who was commended for gallantry in the Wounded Knee engagement, where he was severely wounded, was visiting old friends at the Fort last week. He is East on leave from Fort Riley, and has joined his family in Boston.

Major McLane Tilton, of the Marine Corps, commanding the battalion of the Norfolk yard, is here on a visit with his wife and daughter.

Lieut. John D. Barrette, 3d Art., who is just recovering from a long illness, left last week for his home in Davenport, where he will remain until September.

Capt. J. C. Mallory, inspector of this district, has returned from the North Carolina sounds, where he has been inspecting.

The four batteries now encamped here for target practice with heavy guns are doing some excellent shooting. They have been joined by Lieut. Squiers, from Baltimore, and Lieuts. Ludlow, Haynes and Marsh from Washington.

The transfer of Lieut. Roach, 1st Inf., to St. Elizabeth Hospital for medical treatment is a relief to the entire garrison. His friends claim that his erratic conduct is caused by a sunstroke received three or four years ago while serving in New Mexico, which is probably correct. It is, however, the general opinion here that he should have been sent to St. Elizabeth six months ago.

ATTENTION, VETERANS!

ROBERT P. PORTER, Superintendent of the Census, asks us to call attention to the fact that he is desirous of obtaining detailed information respecting the military services of such survivors of the War of the Rebellion as were overlooked, or have reason to believe they were overlooked, by the enumerator in June, 1890. All such persons are requested to fill out the blank below, in pencil, put it in a stamped envelope, and forward to Washington, D. C., addressed to the Superintendent of Census. Veterans who served in more than one organization are requested to give the particulars of their service in each of them. Use separate sheets of paper and answer all questions consecutively as numbered below, writing names and figures very distinctly.

Write full name below. If a widow, write given name only and add "widow of," supplying the soldier's name.

1	Name enlisted under if different from above.
2	Rank at muster out.
3	Letter of company. Number of regiment.
4	State mustered from.
5	Arm of service—cavalry, artillery, infantry, or navy.
6	Date of enlistment.
7	Date of discharge.
8	Present post-office address.
9	If a pensioner or applicant, number of certificate or application.
10	If in Regular Army, write U. S. A., on line 5; if in Navy, U. S. N.; if in Marine Corps, U. S. M. C.; if in colored regiment, U. S. C. T.

Clipped from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
(Supply name of paper.)

ADDRESSES OF NAVAL GRADUATES.

The following are the addresses of this year's class of final graduates of the Naval Academy, who are now enjoying a well-earned vacation before their assignment to duty:

Arthur B. Hoff, 1829 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C.
Nathan C. Twining, Monroe, Green Co., Wis.
B. F. Hutchinson, Booneville, Mo.
Wm. V. Pratt, Belford, Me.
B. E. Kittle, Charlotte, N. C.
George R. Marvel, 25 Highland ave., Fall River, Mass.
Louis McC. Nulton, Winchester, Va.
Lewis C. Lucas, 321 Gilman street, Marietta, O.
John B. Patton, Columbia, S. C.
B. S. Neumann, 125 Mt. Pleasant ave., Newark, N. J.
Charles G. Long, Braintree, Mass.
Wm. D. MacDougal, 108 South st., Auburn, N. Y.
George W. Danforth, Charleston, Mo.
Thomas P. Magruder, Vicksburg, Miss.
Edward L. Lowndes, Mourlerville, Sullivan's Island, S. C.
L. R. de Steiguer, Athens, Ohio.
George B. Bradshaw, 1046 12th street, San Diego, Cal.
Wm. W. Phelps, 1209 Linden ave., Baltimore, Md.
Louis A. Kaiser, Wheeling, W. Va.
C. N. Offley, 3030 Q street, Georgetown, D. C.
Wm. C. Cole, 648 South Olive street, Los Angeles, Cal.
George G. Mitobelli, Brazil, Ind.
Ben H. Furier, Big Rapids, Mich.
Charles A. Brand, Colchester, Conn.
Philip Williams, 2029 Hilltop Place, Washington, D. C.
Robt. E. Carney, 371 Carter ave., Chicago, Ill.
W. J. Terbue, 7 State street, Hackensack, N. J.
Robt. M. Dutton, 2007 Devinaderas st., San Francisco, Cal.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SPOKANE, WASH.

The constant crack of the rifle on the shooting range has ceased, and the shooting season for this post is past. The scores this year fall behind those of last year, owing largely to the great number of recruits.

The standing of the companies is as follows: Co. A, 2 sharpshooters, 30 marksmen, 6 first class, 1 second class; individual figure of merit, 103.8%; general figure of merit, 72.4%. Co. B—4 sharpshooters, 17 marksmen, 9 first class, 6 second class, 1 third class; individual figure of merit, 87.2%; general figure of merit, 61.14%. Co. C—29 marksmen, 10 first class, 2 second class, 1 third class; individual figure of merit, 86%; general figure of merit, 65.07%.

Under recent orders Captain George O. Webster changes station from Fort Sherman to Fort Spokane. The garrison is glad to welcome additions to its small circle. There are four companies stationed here of the 4th Inf., including Co. I (Indians), which would make us entitled to twelve line officers if all were present. Instead we have but six 4th Inf. officers and two attached officers. We have barracks and excellent quarters for six companies, and instead of abandoning the post as rumor has each year prophesied, Uncle Sam should fill the lone empty buildings with troops and make this the gay and thrifty post it was several years ago. In September we hope to receive three new second lieutenants.

Upon arrival Capt. Webster and family were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Mears until their quarters were ready for occupancy.

Horseback riding is as popular as ever among the ladies and officers of the garrison. Some time ago a riding party of six spent the day picnicing at Hawk Creek, about eight miles from the post. They brought back several long string of trout. Another visit there is projected before the warm weather sets in. We miss the Misses Keefe and Miss Lubin among the horsebackers this year. They were good horsewomen, and it was a pleasure to see them ride.

Captain and Mrs. Brown and Lieutenant and Mrs. Helmick gave a very pretty "rose dinner" to Colonel and Mrs. Mears, Miss Mears and Capt. Seton, recently.

Chaplain Marvine and a delegation from the Post Good Templars attended a lecture at Egypt recently on "Temperance."

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER GEORGE A. NORRIS, U. S. N., who died in San Francisco, June 30, of pneumonia, was a native of Maine and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. His first service was in the South Atlantic station on the *Pawnee*. He was promoted lieutenant in 1870, and was employed in the Darien surveying expedition and, a little later, in surveying work in the Pacific. After a brief term in the Hydrographic Office he was appointed in 1879 to the *St. Mary's*, on which he served three years. In 1886 he was promoted lieutenant commander and assigned to special duty in New York. He joined the *Omaha* a few months ago.

THERE was deep regret throughout the Army this week at the news of the death at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 29, of that distinguished officer Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. Thom, colonel, U. S. Army, retired. His death was the result of exhaustion, following an attack of apoplexy. Gen. Thom was born in New Hampshire, entered the Military Academy in 1833, was graduated in 1839, and promoted to the Topographical Engineers. He served with gallantry during the Mexican war being for a short time aide-de-camp to Gen. Pierce, and afterwards, until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, on various surveys, etc. He was promoted major in September, 1861, and soon afterwards was appointed colonel and A. A. D. C. His service during the war was of the most efficient character, and from July 11, 1862, to April 20, 1865, he was chief Topographical Engineer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Halleck. For his meritorious services he received at the close of the war brevets, from lieutenant colonel to brigadier general. He attained the grade of colonel, Corps of Engineers, in 1880, and was retired at his own request Feb. 20, 1883. This is but an outline of a most distinguished military career. The deceased officer was popular and had a large circle of friends, and his death will be universally regretted.

LIEUTENANT JACOB GRAY MCWHORTER, U. S. Marine Corps, who died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., June 27, was graduated from the Naval Academy, high in his class, in 1882, served for several months on the *Yantic*, was transferred to the *Lancaster*, serving in the Mediterranean, remained in the European squadron until ordered home for his final promotion, which was delayed several months owing to a severe attack of Roman fever at Alexandria. He served one year at Mare Island, three years on the South Pacific, on the *Adams*, at Panama, Chili and Peru. He was one of the officers present at the opening of the Panama Canal, accompanying de Lesseps and party; was in command of the Marine guard, which did most effective service on shore at Samoa, in protecting American interests during the Samoan rebellion. During the last two years he has served at the Philadelphia, Norfolk and Boston Navy-yards. His constitution was impaired by several attacks of tropical fever. His last service was in command of the Marine battalion, which participated in the celebration, in Boston, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the 17th of June last, on his thirtieth birthday.

THE Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of Wells William Leggett, say: "When the war broke out he was not old enough to enlist, but notwithstanding his extreme youth, he gave his services to the cause of his country and served with distinction as a volunteer aide. He followed the fortunes of that grand old Army of the Tennessee, and participated in its many bloody and victorious conflicts from 1862 to 1865. After the close of the war he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy and graduated with honors in 1869. To the brave young soldier of the war, the Army on a peace establishment possessed no charm, and he soon left it (Jan. 10, 1870) to seek a more active employment for his natural legal talent and well-trained faculties.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THURSDAY, June 18, was the seventy-sixth anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There is a very marked change in the tone of England's trumpet nowadays, since her motto was 'Defiance.' Now the word is 'Defence.' Not content with that modest dissyllable, she adds very ostentatiously—not *Defiance*."

NAPLES is to have an elevated road which is carried on towers to the height of 328 feet to reach the high ground from the central part of the city. Elevators are to be used to carry people to the stations.

The census of India shows a population of 220,400,000 in British territory, against 198,655,000 at the last census. Adding the Feudatory States, gives a total of 281,900,000, as against 250,700,000 at the last census.

In sinking plumb lines down shafts for middle headings in tunnelling, in order to obtain an alignment for the tunnel, the accuracy of the work is often seriously impaired by spiders attaching their webs to the lines and drawing them towards the walls with sufficient tension to introduce material errors in the position of the plumb bobs.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, N. Y.

PEEKSKILL, July 2, 1891.

THE TOUR OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

As stated last week, the Seventh were at the camp this year to make a record, and a record they did make—one that surpasses any week's tour of camp duty ever performed by that regiment. Colonel Appleton's plans and suggestions were eagerly adopted by officers and men, and not a single hitch marred the harmony of action.

The ceremonies of the week were simply perfection, and though in the school of the battalion the command was somewhat ragged and is not equal to the Twelfth or Twenty-second in field manoeuvres, yet the steadiness of the men, the close attention to the duty of the hour and the perfect silence maintained in rank, must in the eyes of the military spectator outweigh the "get there" principle of the organizations mentioned. The State officials are well satisfied with the work of the regiment, and warmly commended Colonel Appleton on the success of the week.

Tuesday's work opened with company skirmish drills, both fields, the Point of Rocks, the road to Rosa Hook, and a portion of the McCoy farm being utilized. A steady improvement was noticed in almost every company, especially in their familiarity with the bugle calls. The guard mount of the morning was all that could be desired and satisfactory to the guard inspector. The duties of the sentries, too, was capitally performed during the day, not a single line of laxity being observed; but in the night duty there was a lack of spirit and a faintness in the challenges which were not up to the expectations of the officers.

The battalion drill was in ten companies of twelve files, the slim fronts being caused by the double detail for guard each day, and the necessary details for policing the camp. The drill was a progressive one, and consisted mainly of movements into column and deployments into line, many of the formations being made on the interior divisions; numerous changes of front on the right and left companies, and a fine display of the firings by company, wing and battalion.

The afternoon guard mount was a repetition of the morning's good work, while the evening dress parade was only as the Seventh can execute that ceremony. Lieut-Colonel Smith took this parade, the march off in echelon being warmly applauded by the spectators.

The Adjutant General and Inspector General of North Carolina were in camp during the day, and commanded the splendid duty performed by the regiment.

A noted feature of the work of the regiment is the promptness with which the men "fall in" in answer to the regular calls. There is no shirking, nor so far not a sick man in camp. On Wednesday the morning drills were varied, a number of company movements, with firings by file, rank and company, being interspersed with the practice in skirmishing.

After the regular formation for the midday drill, Colonel Appleton tendered a review to Lieut-Colonel Lodor, 1st U. S. Art., the officer detailed by the Secretary of War at the New York Camp. The "present" was executed as though by one man, while the steadiness during the inspection of the long line could not be excelled. The passage, too, was excellent, and though there was a slight loss of distance toward the rear of the column, it was caused in the main by the unevenness of the ground. After passing in quick time the band struck up "Susan's Sunday Out," and the column passed in "double time." During this passage the alignments were excellently preserved, the old rule of the regiment, "touch the elbow," being well observed; the distances, too, were capital, and so well preserved that when after circling the large field and wheeling into line, still in double time, left into line, wheel was ordered, the new alignment was as perfect as when first turned over by the Adjutant. Colonel Lodor was delighted with the ceremony.

The companies were next formed in single ranks, and Col. Appleton manoeuvred over the entire camp, from field to field, and even through the company streets. It was a working drill and such a one as we had never before seen executed by the Seventh. The plans of Col. Appleton are being realized to his full satisfaction. The dress parade of the day was taken by Major Kipp and at the close the companies, under first sergeants advanced in double time, then after crossing to the buff, wheeled to the rear by "fourts left about," and trotted to their company quarters. It was a beautiful sight, and the movement would be hard to excel.

It is not all work in the Seventh's camp; the company teams play ball in the afternoon, while in the evening there are the usual social festivities, but marked by a total absence of that boisterousness and horse-play which were so prominent on previous camp tours.

Thursday was a noted day in camp. The guard was mounted in double time, without a hitch or flaw, and again received warm praise from the guard inspector, Captain Thurston.

The midday drill was varied by the "escort to the colors" during the regimental formation. This honor was awarded to Capt. D. P. Fiske, and the ceremony was executed in a perfect manner, after which the drill was carried on, the progressive rule being followed. During this drill the marked improvement made by the regiment in battalion evolutions was plainly observed. The orders of the colonel were quick and sharp, and little time was given in the several changes of formation, yet the company officers were prompt, and the precision and steadiness of the men all that could be desired.

When this drill was about concluded, there was a hurried movement of the men off duty toward the mess hall, and to the delight of every one in camp, the cadets from the U. S. Military Academy, West Point—the 1st Class—33 in all, commanded by Col. H. S. Hawkins, 23d U. S. Infantry, swung into the lower field from the McCoy road. Their visit was described last week. It was intended by Col. Hawkins to return to the academy at 3 P. M., but at the urgent request of Col. Appleton their departure was delayed until 5 P. M., so that they might witness the afternoon guard mount. It is needless to say that under Adjutant Landon and the first sergeants of companies this ceremony was perfect. The formation was in double time and was warmly applauded by the corps.

In return for the exhibitions given by the regiment, at 3:30 the cadets were formed in line, and under command of Capt. Craig gave a spirited exhibition of the school of the company and battalion—cavalry. They advanced in line, then wheeled by fours, executed right and left front into line, broke into platoons and reformed companies; formed column of divisions, and deployed on interior divisions; changed front, and advanced in battalion line, etc. These movements varied from the walk to the trot and gallop, and where cheered to the echo by the regiment and civilian spectators. It was a splendid exhibition, and a credit to the officers and students at the Military Academy. At 5:15 "boots and saddles" was sounded, and amid the cheers of the seven hundred officers and men of the Seventh and the hundreds of spectators, the cadets returned to their post, after a most enjoyable day.

In honor of his twenty-five years service with the regiment, the dress parade was taken by Capt. Don Alouzo Pollard, Co. C, previous to which a review was held in honor of General Emmons Clark, the late colonel of the regiment.

The continuous practice in skirmish drill told its own story on Friday morning, the several companies of the regiment

showing to the best possible advantage as they deployed and rallied, moved by the flank and to the rear, and fired as though a real enemy was in their front. The work of the officers and the earnestness and attention of the men was apparent on this morning, and what can be accomplished in a week's tour at camp was fully illustrated. The midday drill, under Col. Appleton, was a continuation of the skirmish duty, and was one of the most successful drills of the week. Skirmishers were deployed by numbers, in three lines, almost every portion of the grounds being covered, while a continuous fire was delivered from the advancing line. This drill was virtually the last of the week, and Col. Appleton fairly revelled in the work. Though a brand new Colonel, he has shown the command what unceasing and untiring energy can accomplish, and for the regiment, be it said, that his efforts have been nobly seconded by officers and men. To fulfil every portion of the duty prescribed by general headquarters has been the aim of the command, and how well they have filled the bill the reports of the inspectors of drills show. It has been steady progression, and when the regiment leaves the camp at Peekskill on June 27, it will show to better advantage that at any time since its three months' service at Federal Hill, Baltimore, 1862. Col. Appleton received the closing dress parade, which was, as might be expected, perfect in every detail with every man not on duty in the ranks, even the old guard, relieved at 5:30 P. M., reporting for duty with their companies. The discharge was a "march past" in company front, under command of the sergeant major. It was a compliment to the officers, and every man in ranks felt himself a brigadier general and acted accordingly. Gen. Fitzgerald, the commandant of the 1st Brigade, with his staff, witnessed this ceremony, and expressed his admiration of the perfection of detail in his old regiment.

Contrary to the expectations of many, the last night of the 7th's camp was, in truth, the quietest of the week, and after taps the camp was as still as though deserted by the regiment. It was the crowning success of the week, and needs no further comment.

Saturday morning was devoted to the cleaning of camp and the turning over of the quartermaster's supplies, yet, though company drills were suspended, the men were not satisfied, and an impromptu skirmish fight was arranged by Companies D and H. The manoeuvres were carried on over the McCoy farm, in rear of the north field, and over the bluff, and were enjoyed by officers and men.

At 10 A. M. the command was mustered for pay, the several companies parading before the colonel's tent, where Col. Phisterer, Acting Paymaster General, was, as usual, ready to fulfil his part of the duty.

The 32d Regt., Col. Clark, and the 47th Regt., Col. Eddy, Brooklyn, with a detachment from the 3d Battery, Capt. Rasquio, arrived in camp at 4:45 P. M., and after the usual ceremonies, the 7th, headed by its splendid band and drum corps, broke into column of fours, and, amid the cheers of the thousands who lined the bluff, started down the line to Rosa Hook, where special trains awaited them. The command reached New York at 7 P. M., and marched through 5th avenue to 6th street, to their armor, where the men were dismissed without formality.

Of the many pleasures and comforts of the week, the duty of the drum and bugle corps, under Drum-Major John Smith, and the band, under Bandmaster Cappa, must not be neglected. Nothing could be happier than selections rendered by Cappa at guard mount, dress parade, and at the evening concerts, while the double-time gallop, "Susan's Sunday Out," fairly took the men by storm. The band and field music of the 7th fairly rivalled the rank and file in the performance of the week's duty.

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

On June 15 Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court of New York, enjoined the 1st Brigade Board of Examiners from re-examining 1st Lieut. T. F. Kerr, captain elect of Co. K, 69th Regiment, for said office of captain, on the ground that the Board having once examined him and reported him unqualified had no further power in the matter, and that Kerr was thereby rendered ineligible for one year, and that another election should be held meantime. The matter came up before Judge Beach on motion to continue the injunction Thursday, June 25. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision until June 28, when he denied the motion and said: "I deem it unwise for the court to restrain a military Board. If the Board acts contrary to law, but in matters generally within its jurisdiction, the illegal action will presumably be reversed by higher military authority. The court will not intervene upon motions of a private person in no wise directly interested."

W. C. Reddy appeared for the plaintiff and Judge Advocate Van Duzer for the Board.

As a matter of fact the Examining Board never intended to re-examine Lieut. Kerr. It had previously rejected him, which action was endorsed by Gen. Fitzgerald, who also directed Col. Cavanagh to order a new election, which has not yet been done. If, after a reasonable time has elapsed, and no election is ordered, the brigade commander can, it is thinks it advisable, direct the colonel to order one. Until there is a change in the head of the regiment matters therein will be in a continual snarl. The colonel has had a long and honorable record, both in war and peace, and it is conceded on all sides that he should retire and make way for a younger man, who can conduct the affairs of the regiment in an active manner and enforce the proper discipline. Till this necessary change is made the regiment cannot be elevated to the sphere it should occupy. Recommendations have been made to Gov. Hill in reference to the unsatisfactory state of affairs, with a request that proper action be taken to remedy the same, but without avail. As an officer high in authority said, "The Governor practically did nothing. He may sit at a mild action, giving the semblance of an official rebuke, such as curtailing supplies for a time, but without any effect. The internal bickering and violations of law, which have been more prominent in this regiment than any in the State," continued the officer, "have been allowed to continue right along in the most open manner, and without anybody being brought to task. The 32d Regiment, in nothing so bad a condition as the 69th, was recommended to be disbanded, but the inspecting officers dare not make such a recommendation in the latter's case." "I know for a fact," said the officer, "Gen. Fitzgerald has done all in his power to correct the disgraceful condition of affairs in the regiment, but his hands are tied and he can do nothing. If he was free to act, or if his recommendations were carried out, the 69th would stand among the best in the State, and with such magnificent material, it is a shame that it should lack proper development." The above will be generally conceded to be a correct statement of facts. The 69th Regiment certainly needs a thorough sifting, and some one at its head who can properly administer its affairs and enforce discipline. The unmilitary doings, to the scandal of the National Guard, have been allowed to continue too long, and if discipline and reorganization was ever needed, it is right in this regiment.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

The burning of the building occupied by the regiment at an armory, which occurred early last Saturday morning (June 27), was very unfortunate, more especially at this time, as a week later (July 4) the regiment was ordered to duty at the Camp of Instruction. Although placed at considerable disadvantage by the loss of its home, together with some of its arms, clothing, equipment and other property, the regiment at once went to work to make the best of the situation and prepare for camp with commendable energy. Fortunately, the great bulk of uniforms and other State and regimental property were saved, and, through the courtesy of Captain Wilson of the 2d Battery, it was stored in the armory of his battery, which was also the temporary headquarters of the regiment. The old building, 35th street and Broadway, has now been hired for the headquarters of the regiment.

The regiment proceeds to camp this morning, on the steamer Bay Queen, relieving the 32d and 47th Regts. The

following is the list of the officers and non-commissioned staff: Colonel, Frederick Kopper; Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Denison; Major, Wallace A. Downs; Adj'tant, Homer Bowwick; Maj. E. T. T. Marsh, Surgeon; Capt. John F. Friedman, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Elwin Gould, I. R. P.; Quartermaster, John F. Kohneu, and Commissary, E. S. Auchincloss; Captains—W. C. Clark, Co. D; W. D. Goss, Co. K; A. P. Delcambre, Co. H; A. T. Francis, Co. C; G. J. Bisson, Co. I; C. H. Smith, Co. B; W. D. Davis, Co. F; E. C. O'Brien, Co. A, and J. J. Cobin, Co. G. 1st Lieu-enants—M. D. Guiry, Co. F; C. M. Connolly, Co. I; John Wimmer, Co. G; J. H. Whittle, Co. A; Frank Keck, Co. K; L. W. Francis, Co. C; T. W. Timson, Co. B, and S. Percy Fisher, Co. H. 2d Lieutenants—C. B. Stone, Co. D; M. P. Ross, Co. H; J. B. G. Ward, Co. I; G. B. McWhinney, Co. F; W. L. Royal, Co. C; J. G. Robinson, Co. K, and W. L. Hazen, Co. B. Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Wm. H. Orser; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Chas. S. Henry; Ordinance Sergeant, Arthur H. Paul; Commissary Sergeant, Chas. D. Saunders; Hospital Steward, Julius Impard; Standard Bearer, John Yates; Color Bearer, Wm. B. Dunlan; Drum Major, Geo. H. Patston; Band Leader, Felix I. Etten; Right General Guide, W. T. Dawson.

Co. B, Capt. Smith, with its usual enterprise, have decided to make a trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on Saturday, Sept. 5—to return Sept. 7. The full arrangements for the trip will not be completed until after camp. A flying visit to Watkins Glen and Utica, while north, will probably be made. As the company never does anything by halves, this trip can be looked upon with especial interest. It will afford a rare opportunity to witness some of the finest scenery in the world (by a special arrangement) at an extremely low figure.

Col. Kopper officially acknowledges the courtesy shown by officers of other organizations since the burning of the armory, and particularly that of Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Band, 9th Regt., and Captain David Wilson, 2d Battery, and to recognize the seal and judgment displayed during the fire by Capt. James A. Brady (supernumerary) and Private Ferris, Co. D. A guard was mounted at the burned armory during the week.

CREEDMOOR.

The programme of matches at the Creedmoor Rifle Range, Long Island, N. Y., for July and August, by authority of the Adjutant General and under the auspices of the N. R. A., are as follows: July 4, marksmen badge match; July 11, sharpshooters' match; July 15, free practice day; July 18, marksman badge match; July 25, sharpshooters' match; Aug. 1 and 5, marksmen badge match; Aug. 8, sharpshooters' match; Aug. 12, free practice; Aug. 22 and 29, sharpshooters' match; Sept. 7, marksman badge match; Sept. 15, Oct. 7 and 21, free practice days.

Members of the National Guard, S. N. Y., competing in any of these matches are required to be in uniform (jacket, cap or helmet and belt), using Remington rifle or carbine, 50 cal. (N. Y. State model). Front sight protectors of such patterns as can be easily detached, also the Pittard heel pad, will be allowed.

NAVAL BATTALIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

We have received the official order announcing the programme for the five days' tour of duty of the naval battalion, commencing July 6, when they will report on the Wabash. A portion of each of the next four days will be spent on board the vessels of the Squadron of Evolution in naval drill, the first, second, third and fourth divisions going respectively to the Chicago, Newark, Boston and Atlanta, and a crew of officers to the Yorktown. They will be exercised in great gun drill, in the ammunition and its service, general quarters "away, all boats armed and equipped," regular quarters, and inspection and target practice with the main and secondary batteries. The drill will be in part by the divisional officers of the ships, and in part by the officers of the militia battalion. From 9 to 10 P. M. on Thursday, July 9, the squadron will be supposed to be an enemy's squadron at anchor in the harbor, but not protected by torpedo nets or guard boats. The naval militia will attempt to destroy one or more of the ships by torpedoes improvised as it may devise. The squadron will defend itself with search lights and the secondary battery. At 10:30 A. M., Friday, July 10, the squadron's naval brigade and the militia battalion will make a landing on Deer Island, supposed to be in the possession of an enemy.

[Extract.]

The above programme has been approved by Rear Admiral Walker, commanding squadrons of evolution, and is respectfully submitted to the Adjutant General of Massachusetts for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor.

By direction of the Commander in Chief, Squadron of Evolution,

R. H. BUCKINGHAM,
Lieutenant United States Navy,
Fleet Ordnance Officer.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 20, 1891.

The foregoing programme having been submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor, who approves of the same, and directs that Lieut. Comdr. Soley, commanding the Massachusetts Naval Militia, act in concert with the United States authorities in carrying out the same.

SAMUEL DALTON, Adj't. General.

The officers have provided themselves with white cork helmets with the State seal and crossed anchors in gold on the front. These will be worn with the white suits, and will altogether make a very elegant uniform. The white helmet for the seamen has a single gilt anchor on the front. Better toilet accommodations have been provided on the Wabash, which will add greatly to the comfort of the men, and an attempt has been made to have the eating better than last year.

Indications point to a large attendance, and each company will take fifty or more men. The men will not be piped down until 10 P. M., and the Naval Battalion Band will play on the spar deck every evening. It is now expected that the torpedo boat *Cushing* and dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius* will be added to the squadron for the next week. On Monday the best crew will be selected to row the Governor's barge during the week, and a lively struggle is anticipated for the honor.

NAVY DEPARTMENT Circular No. 1, June 20, 1891, establishes the regulations for distributing the \$25,000 appropriated by the act of March 2, 1891. An allotment of \$12 per head is to be made for each man in service in the naval militia on the 1st of July, and a further allotment of \$12 for those mustered in between July 1 and Oct. 1, or a pro rata amount if the number is too large, and any balance, if it is not large enough, will be divided pro rata according to the men in service. Requisitions for arms from the Governors of States having a naval militia will be filed in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Navy as to their number and character, and will be accounted for under the regulations governing public property in the Navy. Blanks will be furnished by the Navy Department for carrying out the provisions of this circular.

Governor Hill has issued commissions to the following officers of the 1st Battalion of Naval Artillery: Lieutenant-Commander—Jacob William Miller; Lieutenants (senior grade)—Samuel Dana Greene, 1st Battery; William Butler Duncan, Jr., 2d Battery; Louis Montanye Mowbray, 3d Battery; Robert Pieroost Forshaw, 4th Battery. Adjutant—George Edward Kent, Ordnance Officer—Herbert Livingston Batterjee.

NEW JERSEY.

BRIG. GEN. D. F. STEELE, 1st Brigade, in pursuance of special orders from the Division, directs the Brigade to encamp upon the State camp ground at Sea Girt from Monday, July 12, to Saturday, 18th, inclusive. In honor of his Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and by his permission, the encampment will be named "Camp Leon Abbott." Camp will be pitched by the Quartermaster General's Department, ready for occupancy, and the movements of the various organizations will be ordered, and detailed arrangements made, so that the brigade will be upon the ground fully uniformed and equipped—white helmets with spikes, knapsacks packed, with blankets rolled thereon (blouse and fatigue cap in knapsack)—not later than 12 o'clock m. on July 12.

The following is among the daily routine to be observed, unless otherwise ordered:

A. M.—Reveille (noisy duty at close of roll call), 5:30; Company drill ("School of the Soldier") in company street, 6:00; Breakfast, 6:45; Guard mount, 9:00; Drills, as ordered by regimental and battalion commanders, 9:45; Recall, 11:30; Dinner, 12 m.

P. M.—Skirmish drills, as ordered by regimental and battalion commanders, 1:30; Recall, 3:00; Brigade review (when ordered), 4:00; Brigade dress parade, 6:00; Supper, 6:30; Tattoo, 10:00; Taps, 10:30.

The brigade will be reviewed by His Excellency, the Governor, and Commander-in-Chief, on Thursday, July 16th. Should the weather be inclement on that day, the review will take place on the first clear day thereafter. The Major General commanding the National Guard will review the brigade on Saturday, July 18. Organizations desiring to remain in camp over Sunday, July 19, and depart Monday morning, will be permitted to do so, and rations will be issued for that time, but no pay for such service will be allowed.

The following are the organizations composing the brigade which will be in camp: 1st Regt., Col. E. A. Campbell; 2d Regt., Col. E. A. Stevens; 4th Regt., Col. P. F. Wanzer; 5th Regt., Col. L. H. Barnard; 1st Battalion, Lieut. Col. S. V. S. Muzzey; 2d Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. V. Moore; 3d Battalion, Lieut. Col. E. H. Snyder; Gatling guns, Co. A, Capt. J. Madison Drake.

Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 8th U. S. Inf., Instructor of Military Science and Tactics at Rutgers College, N. J., reports to the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., the following students graduated June 17, 1891, as showing special aptitude for military service, and as being the most distinguished students in their class in military science and tactics, viz.: Cadet Captain Joseph C. Castner, New Brunswick, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant-General Wm. McClelland announces that "every soldier of the State force is expected to become a marksman, for no soldier is effective unless he is able to qualify. If any company in the infantry or cavalry arm of the service fails to qualify as marksmen at least 30 men, unless satisfactory reasons are shown for such failure, it shall be considered so lacking in discipline as to warrant its disbandment."

The officers of the 1st Regiment, of Pennsylvania, have adopted a gray flannel shirt for use in camp, and also soft felt campaign hats similar to that worn by the U. S. Army in the field. We are pleased to note this common-sense move on the part of the 1st Regiment. The advantage of felt hats for outdoor work over any kind of helmet, which is too heavy at the best, is unquestioned, and it is hoped other regiments will see fit to adopt the Army campaign

hat. The latter, besides being comfortable, adds greatly to the appearance of a command equipped for work. The 12th N. Y. were considering the advisability of adopting the hat, but had not time to get a supply before going to camp. The matter may be considered later.

OHIO.

ADJT. GEN. DILL announces that the Court of Inquiry, convened to examine into accusations made and filed against Col. W. B. Smith, 1st Regt. of Infantry, Ohio National Guard, have reported as follows:

"We find there is not that harmony between field and staff officers on the one side, and the line officers on the other, that should exist; that there are dissensions also among the line officers, and that some of the line officers are bitterly opposed to Col. Smith, so that no such harmony exists as is essential to the prosperity of the regiment, and the loss of which may utterly destroy its efficiency. The causes of these dissensions and the bitter feeling are not so easily ascertained and explained, but they result in part at least, from jealousies, disinclination to obey orders that do not meet their individual views, a desire on the part of some to make their service a continual picnic, and the failure on the part of some of the field and staff officers to mingle with and recognize the line officers as might well be done. This criticism by no means applies to all. There are among them faithful, efficient and worthy officers, who deserve the greatest credit for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of their office, maintained discipline and faithfully and conscientiously performed all official duties. We can not speak too highly of them, and especially of those who earnestly and openly opposed the election of Col. Smith, and yet, in all military matters have given him hearty support. We are by no means satisfied that the trouble in this regiment has been caused wholly by Col. Smith, or would disappear should he resign or be removed. We recommend: 1st, That all officers except Lieut. Col. Whitney be allowed to resign on five days' notice, or at the expiration of said five days' notice be discharged and new elections ordered. 2d, That on the resignation or discharge of Col. Smith, as above, Lieut. Col. Whitney be placed in command of the regiment until a colonel is elected and qualified, and that then said Lieut. Col. Whitney be allowed to resign on five days' notice or be discharged and an election for lieutenant colonel be then ordered. 3d, That to examine all persons so elected, Board of Examiners be appointed from officers outside of the regiment, such board to be continued until all offices are filled by such new elections. 4th, That all officers re-elected and re-commissioned shall rank as at present. 5th, That unless all of these recommendations can be and are adopted, none of them be, but that the regiment be left to work out its trouble as best it may."

The Governor approves the foregoing report and recommendations, except that portion thereof which refers to the resignation or discharge of Lieut. Col. Whitney. Said officer's resignation will not be required as recommended, and says: "The other commissioned officers of the regiment will govern themselves in accordance with the recommendations of the court, and forward their resignations through the proper channel to these headquarters, within five days from the date of these orders."

The court consisted of Col. E. J. Pocock, 17th Regt.; Col. G. R. Gyger, 8th Regt., and Lieut. Col. C. L. Kennan, 5th Regt. The majority of the officers declared their intention of resigning. Col. Smith, however, will not do so, and wants a court-martial, as do several other officers. On June 27 Gov. Campbell and Adj't. Gen. Dill were served with a temporary injunction, granted by a Judge in Cincinnati, against discharging Col. Wm. B. Smith, as per recommendation of Court of Inquiry. The Governor and the Adjutant General are given until July 25 in which to answer. Ex-Gov. Foraker and H. M. Cist are Col. Smith's attorneys.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

GOVERNOR FIFER, under date of June 25, announces that Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Vance, having, on June 16, tendered his resignation as Adjutant General, the same has been accepted to take effect on July 1, 1891. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief extends to Gen. Vance his thanks for

the valuable services he has rendered the Illinois National Guard. Brig. Gen. Jasper N. Reeves has been appointed Adjutant General, to take effect on July 1, and he will rank as Brigadier General of the Illinois National Guard, from Nov. 28, 1877.

VARIOUS.

The annual camp of instruction of the Indiana Legion will be held July 20 to 25, inclusive, near Fort Wayne, Ind. Transportation and subsistence will be furnished by the State, and officers and men will be paid one dollar for each day in which there is no absence. Each company must provide itself with tin cups and plates, knives, forks and spoons.

National Guardsmen hereabouts, as well as the general public, will be pleased to learn that Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will arrange to hold some field maneuvers at Van Cortland Park this fall. The programme has not yet been determined upon, but it will be interesting, and one in which the organizations of the 1st Brigade will have ample opportunity of displaying their abilities in the "open."

The programme for the annual fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor next September will differ but little from that of last year. The Long Range Military Match and the Inter-State Long Range Match, which has been little patronized, will be omitted. A team from the District of Columbia militia and one representing the National Guard of New Jersey will compete at Creedmoor, and a team from Canada may possibly put in an appearance. The Massachusetts team has lost several of its crack shots, and it is hardly expected it would dare risk defeat until the losses are made good.

Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, on the application for discharge of Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dalton, of the 3d Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., says: "In accepting the resignation of Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dalton, of the 3d Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., who retires from the military service of the State after many years of faithful, meritorious service, I desire, as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, to place on record my high appreciation of his services and my regrets for the necessity which constrains this valuable officer to apply for his discharge at this time."

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of May, 1891, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regt., 94.61; 2d Regt., 77.45; 3d Regt., 91.00; 4th Regt., 90.61. Separate Companies: 1st, 78.30; 2d, 85.11; Battery A: 1st Platoon, 82.17; 2d Platoon, 91.69; Figure of merit, 86.93. The figures of merit of organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the drill season Nov. 1, 1890, to May 31, 1891, are as follows: Brigade, 85.56; 2d Regt., 94.14; 3d Regt., 88.70; 1st Regt., 88.43; 4th Regt., 86.05; 2d Separate Company, 82.40; Battery A, 81.45; 1st Separate Company, 76.50.

As a test of being fully prepared to meet promptly a call for active service, Adjutant General Emory, of Connecticut, directs regimental and company commanders, or senior officers in localities, to hold themselves in readiness to assemble their commands upon telegraphic orders from the Commander-in-Chief. Cartridge shells will be procured, placed in boxes as near like the sealed ammunition as possible, and a part of the drill will be the distribution of this representative ammunition. Commands will not be considered ready for duty until each man in line has at least ten rounds in his cartridge box. This drill is liable to come to any command between July 10 and August 10. The call for the drill will be at an hour least likely to embarrass men in their business.

To-day (July 4) the 23d N. Y., Col. Clark, and the 47th N. Y., Col. Eddy, will be relieved at the New York Camp of Instruction by the 1st N. Y., Col. Kopper, and the 1st Provisional Battalion, the latter composed of the following separate companies: 5th (Newburgh), Capt. Chase; 13th (Jamesburg), Capt. Hyde; 17th (Flushing), Capt. Miller, and the 38th (Oswego), Capt. Stearns. Capt. Miller, being senior, will command the battalion. An artillery detachment from the 3d Battery, Capt. Basquin, will also be on duty the above

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PROPOSALS FOR 8 INCH, 10-INCH AND
12-Inch Steel Guns.—Ordnance Office,
War Department, Washington, May 8, 1891.—Under the provisions of section 2 of the act approved August 18, 1890, as modified by the act approved February 24, 1891, sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office from citizens of the United States until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with twenty-five (25) 8-inch, fifty (50) 10-inch, and twenty-five (25) 12-inch steel guns, and ammunition for their test or proof, all to be of American manufacture. One-fourth (1/4) of these guns may be constructed on the Pacific coast. Blank forms on which proposals must be made and all information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

week. On Saturday, July 11, the 12th N. Y., Col. Dowd, will occupy the camp together with the 2d Provisional Battalion, composed of the following separate companies: 1st (Baltimore), Capt. Hess; 6th (Troy), Capt. Cusack; 9th (Whitehall), Capt. Paterson, and 10th (Ogdensburg), Capt. Holland. The battalion will be in command of Capt. Cusack. A detachment from the 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson, will proceed to camp with the 12th N. Y.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
 July 7 to 11.—Tour of instruction, Naval Battalion, Mass. V. M., on U. S. S. "Wabash".
 July 13 to 20.—Camp 1st Brigade, N. J. N. G., at Sea Girt.
 July 14 to 18.—Camp 1st Corps Cadets, Mass. V. M., Hingham.
 July 16 to 20.—Encampment of Michigan State troops.
 July 18 to 25.—1st Brigade Encampment, Pennsylvania National Guard, at Devon, Pa.
 July 20 to 25.—Camp of Indiana Legion at Fort Wayne, Indiana.
 July 21 to 28.—Camp 2d Brigade, Mass. V. M., South Framingham.
 August 8 to 15.—2d Brigade Encampment, Pennsylvania National Guard.
 Aug. 11 to 15.—Camp 2d Corps of Cadets, Mass. V. M., at Essex.
 Aug. 17-21.—Camp of Maine Militia at Augusta.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A selected list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Munn and Co., Patent Attorneys, 361 Broadway, New York City, all bearing date of June 30, 1891:
 Carl Lamm, Stockholm, Sweden, explosive compound, No. 455,217.
 Robert Dinsmore, Weston, W. Va., magazine fire arm, No. 455,034.
 Jean B. G. A. Canet, Paris, France, gun carriage, No. 455,166.
 Manuel J. Cuadros, Liege, Belgium, apparatus for automatically regulating the firing ordnance on ships, No. 455,176.
 Robert M. Catlin, Tuscarora, Nev., recoil-operated magazine gun, No. 444,963.
 Herbert M. Griffiths, New York, N. Y., metallic vessel, No. 454,865.
 Johnson Irvin, Rochester, Pa., steering vessels by steam, No. 454,909.
 Cornelis Van Sluyt, Ysenden and Cornelis Steffelaar, Zijlzel, Netherlands, deck support for ships' boats, No. 455,137.
 Patrick Cunningham, New Bedford, Mass.:
 (1) Rocket-primer, No. 455,278.
 (2) Combined carrying-box and firing-chute for rockets, No. 455,279.

NEW BULLETS.

At short range and armor practice with the .45 cal. U. S. Service rifle and the .45 cal. Colt's Army revolver there has been thus far nothing but the round ball with light charge of powder. These have been used to a considerable extent by military shooters among the State troops as well as in the Regular Army. It is, however, the opinion of many that a trifle heavier bullet with cannelures would permit of a better lubrication and longer bearing to take the rifling would assure regularity and accuracy that is not attainable with the round bullet, and many inquiries for such bullets have been made. Responsive to the call, the Ideal Manufacturing Co., of New Haven, Conn., have designed, and are now ready to furnish moulds for such bullets. Cut No. 1 shows the profile of the round point and flat base. This bullet for the .45 cal. Colt's is 200 grains, and for the .45 cal. U. S. Service 210 grains. Cut No. 2 shows the flat point and a cavity at the base. The weight for the .45 cal. Colt's is 185 grains, and for the Service 195 grains. Claim is made for the cavity base that it will upset more surely with a light charge of powder. Reloading tools that are correct for seating round balls will be correct for these; thus those having tools will require the moulds only.



No. 1. No. 2.

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BIRTHS.

GETTY.—At Fort Keosh, Mont., June 17, 1891, to Lieut. Robert N. and Cornelia C. Getty, a daughter.

MARRIED.

COPLAND—BIDDLE.—At St. James Church, Grosse Ile, Michigan, June 17, by the Rev. J. H. Johnson, Rector of Christ Church, Detroit. Mr. A. W. COPLAND and Miss ANNE E. BIDDLE, sister of Lieuts. John and William S. Biddle, U. S. Army.

DORN—HANCOCK.—At Sorrento, Me., June 25, ELLINGTON DORN, Jr., to Mrs. E. G. HANCOCK, widow of Russell Hancock, and daughter-in-law of the late Major General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.

JENKINS—WADE.—At Fort Reno, I. T., June 24, Lieutenant JOHN M. JENKINS, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss WADE.

LEHMAN—O'TOOLE.—At Washington, D. C., June 24, Lieutenant M. J. LEHMAN, 20th U. S. Infantry, to Miss MATILDE O'TOOLE.

LINDSLEY—GEORGIA.—On Monday, June 29, at the Baptist Church, Croton, N. Y., by the Rev. J. H. Frazer, of Knoxville, Tenn., assisted by the Rev. S. S. Utter, of Croton, EUGENIA M. GEORGIA and Lieut. ELMER LINDSLEY, U. S. A.

SCHOFIELD—SMITH.—At Portland, Oregon, June 24, Lieutenant RICHMOND MCA. SCHOFIELD, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss GERTRUDE SMITH.

DIED.

MCWHORTER.—At the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., near the Boston Navy-yard, his station, on June 27, First Lieutenant JACOB GRAY MCWHORTER, U. S. Marine Corps.

NORRIS.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 30, Lieutenant Commander GEORGE A. NORRIS, U. S. Navy.

THOM.—At Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 29, Brevet Brigadier General GEORGE THOM, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired.

WETHERILL.—At Lambertville, N. J., June 29, REBECCA S. WETHERILL, widow of the late Dr. Wm. Wetherill and sister of Surgeon J. A. Hawke, U. S. Navy.

WISE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, Mrs. WILLIAM WISE, mother of the wife of Major C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

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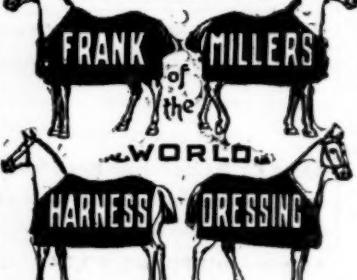
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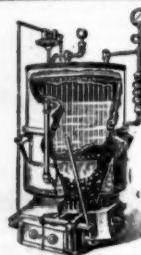
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